



BOROUGH OF BEDFORD

Annual Report

ON THE

HEALTH OF BEDFORD

FOR THE YEAR

1964



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BY

C. L. SHARP, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

together with the Report of

E. AVISON, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

Telephone No:
Bedford 67422

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BEDFORD.
JUNE 1965.

To: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is one of the duties of the Medical Officer of health to produce an Annual Report on the health of his area and to give particular items of information requested by the Ministry of Health. The report can, however, serve other purposes in that it presents a picture of the existing services and may have some value in health education by drawing the attention of the community to local problems. My report has always been written with this very much in mind in the hope that some of the information given would get a wider circulation. Use has been made of the report by the local press and students in the area have utilised it for studies of the health services. It has been my hope that it would tend to create the right climate of opinion towards the development now going on in the field of public health.

The National Health Service as originally conceived, with its three divisions of hospital, general practitioners and local authority services, has been recognised by many to be faulty. However, the new thinking, based on research going on in the universities, has not yet been able to influence practice in the field to any great extent at present. What is so badly needed is operational research to determine the best forms amongst the ideas at present being put forward. It must, however, be recognised that the new ideas on a scientific approach are perhaps often less popular than modern scientific evaluation and organisation has been able to management and labour! Methods such as time and motion study, organisation and method studies, automation and computers, are usually received with great suspicion and anxiety by those faced with these new techniques.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE

During the year no serious problems arose in the field of epidemic disease, though it is of great interest that at the Inquiry set up to investigate the typhoid epidemic at Aberdeen they reviewed the whole position with regard to the outbreaks of typhoid fever in this country in respect of those at Bedford, Harlow and South Shields, and considered evidence given in support of the contention that a number of other outbreaks of typhoid fever were very probably caused by corned beef. Our small outbreak preceded that in Aberdeen. Early on in the outbreak I came to the conclusion that corned beef was the source and

on hearing that un-chlorinated water was being used in the Argentine for cooling the tins I pressed for action to deal with this most unsatisfactory situation. Experimental work on artificially infecting tins with typhoid bacilli confirmed the dangers of the situation. In general, of course, it must be stated that corned beef is one of the safest food products, with the one proviso about chlorinated water for cooling purposes being used.

In Bedford food hygiene courses for food handlers have been successfully run by the Department and well-attended over the last few years. Efforts are being made to improve the content of the programme and the numbers of those attending.

PROPHYLAXIS

Effective and safe measles vaccines have been developed and are in the last stages before general use. The Department has been assisting the Medical Research Council, with the essential aid of parents of small children.

IMMIGRANTS

The need for improved surveillance of immigrants on arrival has now got greater acceptance. It is regretable that as in so many other matters nothing came from representations by those working in this field and the representations of the British Medical Association and have taken place almost entirely because of public opinion. Damage to the ease of integration has been caused unnecessarily by this delay.

It is regretable that public health was created and progresses after the event(s) and not before.

Many current problems need team work of a high order from the earliest planning stage. Specialised members of the team should have a scientific background as regards methodology and without this progress is likely to be slow and difficult.

EARLY DIAGNOSIS AN ESSENTIAL

It is unfortunate that the emphasis on the mass media, television and press, has been in relation to new techniques in surgery, whereas of course very considerable improvements could come about if we properly used knowledge already available to us. Work has continued and many patients shewing abnormality of excreting glucose in the urine have been referred by arrangement with the family doctor to the Department of Clinical Pathology at the Bedford General Hospital(South Wing) where the necessary glucose tolerance tests are carried out to

determine whether the suspects are diabetic. I wish to place on record my thanks for the work done by Dr. Muir's Department

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HEALTH SERVICE

It is of interest that much current discussion is now running over ground so much discussed before the advent of the National Health Service; namely, the need for general practitioners to work in satisfactory premises with adequate help from nursing, clerical and technical staff; i.e. health centres. The tragedy is that in the years since the implementation of the Health Service so little has been done in the research field to demonstrate what forms of organisation are required.

STAFF

With our considerable problems with immigrants and houses in multiple occupation the importance of maintaining an adequately staffed Public Health Inspectors' Section has been recognised by the Committee and adequate steps taken to maintain our staff despite a national shortage. In this field of course the Borough has freedom of action. However, with regard to nursing staff, we have no such freedom and the shortages which have always been with us were intensified during the year, the number of full-time Health Visitors at one time being reduced to three (establishment fourteen). A complete breakdown of the child welfare services being prevented by the extensive use of state registered nurses undertaking clinic duties. The difficulties of maintaining morale in the health visiting service in the face of such shortages are very great. The educational requirements for health visitor students (five subjects 'O' level) can be compared with other jobs, with the conclusion that this branch of nursing service is grossly underpaid, hence the national shortage. Plans based on greatly increased numbers of these nurses are founded on an ill-conceived optimism.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and encouragement and all staff in the Department for their services in the year.

I also wish to thank Mr. F. J. Dix for his work in compiling most of this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

C. L. SHARP.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st DECEMBER, 1964)

ALDERMAN L.H. NICHOLSON, M.B.E. (Chairman)
COUNCILLOR G.R. BAILEY, J.P. (The Mayor)
ALDERMAN A.R. SHARP
COUNCILLOR J. ANSELL-SUTTON
COUNCILLOR K.J.R. BIRTWISTLE
COUNCILLOR J.M. COLEMAN
COUNCILLOR H.J. CRAWFORD
COUNCILLOR H. RISCHMILLER
COUNCILLOR J.B. WOOLLISCROFT (Vice Chairman)
COUNCILLOR M.M. STILL

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Chief Welfare Officer:

C.L. SHARP, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:

E.E. HENDERSON, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. AVISON, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

E.J. CONSTABLE, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk: F.J. DIX.

Superintendent Nursing Officer:

MISS W. FROST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'S Cert., Q. Nursing Certificate

Superintendent Health Visitor:

*MISS E.L. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.'S Certificate

Chief Mental Welfare Officer:

*C.W. FRENCH, A.A.P.S.W.

Dental Surgeon:

*J.E. CRUICKSHANK, L.D.S.

Social Welfare Officer:

MISS M. McDOWALL

Occupational Therapist:

MRS. M.A. BRADLEY, M.A.O.T.

Welfare Officer:

MRS. J.M.E. FRANCE.

Home Teacher for the Blind:

MISS I. TURNER.

*Whole-time officers of the Bedfordshire County Council undertaking supervisory duties or working in shared service capacity.

BOROUGH OF BEDFORD

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health

1. VITAL STATISTICS

1. Summary of Statistics

Area of Borough (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	4,972
Population—						
Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	63,317
Registrar-General's Estimated Home Population for 1964						66,430
Number of Inhabited Houses—						
According to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	19,955
Number of Private Households—						
Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	20,391
Number of Private Dwellings—						
Census 1961	...	...	...	...	...	18,617
Rateable Value as at 18/12/64			...	...	...	£ 3,688,050
Penny Rate Product 1963/1964	...	...	...	...	...	£14,534

Live Births—	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
				Crude	Corrected
Total	767	713	1,480	22.3	20.5
Legitimate	687	651	1,338		
Illegitimate	80	62	142		
Still Births—				Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Total	11	14	25		
Legitimate	10	12	22	0.38	16.6
Illegitimate	1	2	3		
Total Live and Still Births—					
Total	778	727	1,505		
Legitimate	697	663	1,360		
Illegitimate	81	64	145		
Infant Deaths (under one year of age)—				Rate per 1,000 live births	
Total	25	12	37	25.0	
Legitimate	23	10	33	22.3	
* Illegitimate	2	2	4	2.7	

*Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births - 14.2

Infant Deaths (under four weeks of age) -						Rate per 1,000			
			Male	Female	Total	live births			
Total	...	...	18	3	21	14.2			
Legitimate			17	3	20	13.5			
Illegitimate			1	-	1	0.7			
Infant Deaths (under one week of age)-									
Total	...	...	16	3	19	12.8			
Legitimate			15	3	18	12.2			
Illegitimate			1	-	1	0.7			
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	43	44			
29.3 per 1,000 live and still births.									
0.66 per 1,000 population.									
Post neo natal death rate (deaths after first month until end of first year)						...	5	16	
10.8 per 1,000 live births.									
0.24 per 1,000 population.									
Illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	9.6% of total live births			
Maternal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Maternal Mortality rate for 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Deaths —									
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
									<u>659</u>
Death Rates—									
All causes	{	Crude	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.9
		Adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Diphtheria			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Influenza			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Smallpox			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Acute Poliomyelitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Pneumonia			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.47
All causes under 1 year of age			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.56
Notifications (corrected)—									
Typhoid Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Paratyphoid Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Meningococcal Infection			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03
Scarlet Fever			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.39
Whooping Cough			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.77
Diphtheria			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
Smallpox			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	8.55
Pneumonia			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)—			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paralytic			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Non-paralytic			...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Food Poisoning			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Puerperal Pyrexia			...	...	...	...	...	...	1.76
Dysentery			...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60

2. Population

The population as estimated by the Registrar-General for 1964 was 66,430 and as will be seen from the undermentioned table there has been a total increase of population of 1,060.

POPULATION

Year	Population	Increase over previous year
1964	66,430	1,060
Total Increase, 1959/1964		6,240
Average yearly increase in 5 years		1,248

The number of foreign and commonwealth school children attending local authority schools is 1,658.

The Census of 1961 for Bedfordshire gave a population of 63,334 (31,089 males and 32,245 females) for Bedford Municipal Borough and the number of persons of 65 years of age and over was 7,080 or 11% of the total.

Figures for the 1951 Census, shown for comparison, are population 53,075 (25,071 males and 28,004 females) and persons 65 years and over 6,370 or approximately 12% of the total.

The increase of the total population between the Census years is 10,259.

3. Birth Rate

The number of births is largely determined by the number of women of child bearing age resident in the area, thus the birth rate cannot be compared with another area unless it is of similar sex and age structure or until some allowance is made in the calculation. This is the function of the comparability factor, this being supplied to all areas by the Registrar-General.

The birth rate for 1964 was 20.5 after multiplying by the comparability factor of 0.92, and that for England and Wales was 18.4. The crude rate for the year under review was 22.3.

The total number of live births was 1,480

4. Still Births

The number of still births was 25 and the still birth rate 0.38 per 1,000 population which may be compared with 0.31 for England and Wales. The corresponding rates for 1,000 total live and still births were

16.6 and 16.3 respectively. In order to eliminate chance fluctuations the average figures over a period of five years are given in the following table, as well as those for 1963 for comparison.

STILL BIRTH RATES

Bedford and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 population		Per 1,000 total births (live and still)	
	Bedford	England and Wales	Bedford	England and Wales
1964	0.38	0.31	16.6	16.3
Average - last five years	0.45	0.32	20.1	18.0

5. Death Rate

The uncorrected death rate was 9.9. To make allowances for age and sex constitution the Registrar-General has allowed correction of this figure by the comparability factor of 1.12 by which a corrected death rate of 11.1 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 11.3.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
TOTAL		659												
ALL CAUSES	M F	357 302	18 3	7 9	4 2	2 1	4 3	2 1	17 8	37 17	54 36	103 61	109 161	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
2. Tuberculosis, other	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
4. Diphtheria	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
5. Whooping Cough	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
6. Meningococcal Infection	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
8. Measles	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M F	1 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M F	11 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- 1	- 2	5 2	4 3	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M F	29 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 2	11 1	11 2	3 -	3 -	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M F	- 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 5	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 3	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M F	30 28	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 3	2 3	3 3	6 7	9 5	10 9	10 9	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	1 -	
16. Diabetes	M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 2	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M F	46 50	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 2	4 2	11 8	27 38	27 38	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	78 63	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	11 1	18 4	23 19	23 39	23 39	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	M F	4 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 5	3 5	
20. Other heart diseases	M F	20 28	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 3	5 3	13 22	13 22	
21. Other circulatory disease	M F	8 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	3 -	3 1	6 -	6 -	
22. Influenza	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
23. Pneumonia	M F	12 19	- -	2 2	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- 2	3 3	6 12	6 12	
24. Bronchitis	M F	37 7	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 1	5 2	22 1	6 3	6 3	
25. Other disease of respiratory system	M F	3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	2 -	2 -	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	M F	4 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	1 1	- -	- -	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	M F	- 2	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M F	4 6	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	1 -	1 1	1 1	- 2	1 2	1 2	
28. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31. Congenital malformations	M F	7 4	4 -	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	35 22	14 3	2 1	2 1	1 -	- -	1 -	6 -	1 2	2 5	5 10	5 10	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M F	8 8	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 1	4 1	1 2	1 1	1 1	- 1	- 1	
34. All other accidents	M F	8 12	- -	1 3	2 -	- -	- 1	1 -	- 1	1 1	1 1	1 6	1 6	
35. Suicide	M F	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -	
36. Homicide	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	

In commenting on causes of death, reference might be made to :-

Cancer of the stomach caused 17 deaths compared with 12 last year. Cancer of the Bronchus (lung) caused 34 deaths compared with 37 deaths in 1963.

Malignant diseases, cardiovascular disease and road accidents remain as before the main causes of premature death, the major problem being arterial disease and coronary thrombosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from motor and other accidents in the past five years.

	Motor Vehicle accidents			All other accidents		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1960	6	3	9	11	1	12
1961	5	-	5	10	8	18
1962	8	2	10	14	8	22
1963	8	4	12	5	8	13
1964	8	8	16	8	12	20
Average	7	3	10	10	7	17

The importance of preventing accidents at home, at work, and on the roads is shown by the above figures.

7. Maternal Mortality

No deaths occurred in 1964.

8. Infant Mortality

The total number of infant deaths was 37 of which 25 were male and 12 female, giving an infant mortality rate of 25.0 per 1,000 live births over the year, which may be compared with 20.0 per 1,000 live births, the figure for England and Wales.

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1964	Average for last five years
Bedford ...	25.0	21.8
England and Wales ...	20.0	21.1

The number of neo-natal deaths, or those occurring under one month was 21 corresponding to a rate of 14.2 per 1,000 live births, which compared with 13.0 the figure for the previous year, shows an increase of 1.2.

II PREVENTION OF ILLNESS

(A) PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

				1963	1964
Prophylaxis -					
Number protected					
Smallpox ...	...	...	...	278	52
Poliomyelitis -					
Received primary course ...	...	...	...	1,238	1,24
Diphtheria -					
Primary course ...	...	...	...	1,093	1,08
Re-inforcing dose ...	...	...	...	627	1,20
Children and young persons brought before Juvenile Court -					
1964 ...	...	...	...		147
1963 ...	...	...	...		126
1962 ...	...	...	...		171
1961 ...	...	...	...		179
1960 ...	...	...	...		163
Children taken into care					12
Illegitimacy - Total live and still births ...				124	144
Live births 9.6% of total live births.					
Cases dealt with by N.S.P.C.C. ...	...	...	...	133	65
Consisted of -					
Neglect ...	...	...	...	70	86
Assault or ill treatment ...	...	...	...	12	10
Beyond control ...	...	...	...	5	-
Moral danger ...	...	...	...	3	-
Aid/advice sought ...	...	...	...	45	66
Children involved ...	...	...	...	323	163
Prosecutions				-	-

The N.S.P.C.C. figures reveal clearly what remains to be done in this field.

These figures are given because they give some indication of parental care and progress with regard to preventable disease. They are also a reflection on how effectively we can bring home to people the benefits of preventive measures.

				1963	1964
Deaths from diseases or conditions in which causation is largely preventable—					
Cancer of the lung ...	...	...	...	37	34
Chronic bronchitis ...	...	...	...	32	44
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths below 55 years of age—					
Males ...	...	...	...	53	91
Females ...	...	...	...	39	41
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>92</u>	<u>132</u>

III SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

1. General.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal for the Borough are reasonably adequate. Phase I of the extensions to the Sewage Disposal Works is now in hand and is due for completion by July, 1966. A new Pumping Station and Rising Main at Castle Mill, to serve the Elms Farm area, are in hand and are due for completion in May, 1965.

2. Water Supply.

(A) QUALITY AND QUANTITY

I am indebted to the Water Engineer to the North Bedfordshire Water Board for the following information relating to the water supply.

- (i) The water supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality.
- (ii) A summary of the results of bacteriological examinations of the raw water and of the water going into the supply is given below:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS, 1964

	No. of samples	Coliforms			B. Coli Type I			Plate Counts		
		% positive	% with 1,800 + orgs.	av. Orgs. per 100 ml.	% positive	% with 1,800 + orgs.	av. orgs. per 100 ml.	No. of samples	av. orgs. per ml.	
									37° c	20° c
Raw Water	81	100	10	1011	100	4	468	77	307	1273
Water to Supply	540	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	52	6	2
Samples after repairs from new mains in Bedford Borough.	128	5	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-

- (iii) No lead in solution. Weekly samples lead free.
- (iv) All work on mains is followed by chlorination and sampling by board's chemist.
- (v) All houses supplied by public water mains direct.
- (vi) Chemical analyses of raw and treated water are given in the attached table.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS - YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964.

	RAW WATER		TREATED WATER	
	Range	Average	Range	Average
Reaction (ph)	7.9 - 8.9	8.2	7.6 - 8.3	7.9
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	2 - 53	10	Nil - Less than 5	Less than 5
Colour (Hazen Units)	10 - 56	20	Less than 5-11	Less than 5-11
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	180 - 285	238	132 - 239	192
Non-Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	97 - 180	132	116 - 201	153
Total Hardness	306 - 435	408	272 - 435	345
Total Hardness, Degrees Clark	22 - 31	29	19 - 31	25
Chlorine in Chlorides	30 - 59	44	37 - 66	50
Electric Conductivity (reciprocal megohms per CC at 20°C)	585 - 793	714	540 - 800	686
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil - 0.72	0.06	Nil - 0.32	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.13 - 0.48	0.27	0.08 - 0.38	0.16
Nitrogen in Nitrites)				
Nitrogen in Nitrates)	1.0 - 5.1	2.46	0.9 - 4.5	1.95
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hrs. at 26.7° C.	1.75- 3.70	2.58	0.70 - 2.20	1.16
Iron	Nil - 0.16	0.09	Nil - 0.10	0.02
Lead	Nil - trace	trace	-	Nil
Zinc	Nil - trace	trace	-	Nil
Calcium as CaCO ₃	273 - 400	346	157 - 400	301
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	26 - 48	35	26 - 44	35
Fluorine as F	0.10 - 0.30	0.22	0.15 - 0.30	0.18
Sulphates	103 - 167	144	128 - 170	158
Silica as SiO ₂	2.5 - 7.0	4.8	1.0 - 6.0	3.1
Ortho-phosphates	1.6 - 3.0	2.3	0.1 - 1.3	0.35
Meta-phosphates	0.2 - 5.0	1.6	Tr. - 2.5	0.65
Aluminium	-	-	0.01 - 0.07	Nil
Anionic Detergent	0.14 - 0.70	0.38	0.09 - 0.70	0.34
Sodium	17 - 75	43	19 - 75	42
Potassium	5.0 - 13.0	7.9	5.4 - 12.0	8.05
Cyanides	absent	-	Absent	-
Manganese	-	Nil	Nil - 0.05	Nil

Results in parts per million

The following tables show the result of examinations undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS—FULLY TREATED WATER

No. of samples of water in the course of distribution	Presumptive coliforms		Faecal coliforms	
	Pos.	av. orgs. per 100 ml.	Pos.	av. orgs. per 100 ml.
88	18+	—	—	—

Cases where coliforms are found are referred to the Water Board for further investigations. No pollution dangerous to health was discovered.

(B) UNTREATED RAW WATER

14 samples were taken from the Water Board's Station. The following table shows the results of these samples.

Presumptive coliforms per 100 ml.		Faecal coliforms per 100 ml.	
Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
25,000	250	5,500	80

(C) SWIMMING BATHS AND PADDLING POOL

Newnham Baths and Schools' Swimming Pools

Results of samples taken are shown in the following table and it will be seen that these are very satisfactory, with the exception of the paddling pool, which is raw river water.

Source	No. of samples	Presumptive coliforms per 100 ml.		Faecal coliforms per 100 ml.	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Newnham Baths ..	74	6	—	3	—
Schools Swimming Pools ...	204	18+	—	18+	—
Paddling Pool ...	8	9,000	800	5,500	80

The following number of persons attended the Newnham Swimming Bath during the 1964 season : —

Adults	...	...	...	...	42,114
Children (including organised parties)	...	...	...	...	106,801
Total	...	...	...	...	148,915

(D) Raw Water

Samples were taken from the River Great Ouse and streams which enter the river, and results are as shown:-

Source	No. of Samples	Presumptive coliforms per 100 ml.		Faecal coliforms per 100 ml.	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
river at Newnham	6	9,000	1,700	500	70
brook - Elstow					
Boundary	2	18,000+	18,000	2,250	1,800+
stream - Silver					
Jubilee Park	2	18,000	16,000	5,500	800
ingsbrook	2	18,000+	18,000+	18,000	9,000

As will be seen the amount of pollution is considerable.

IV. HOUSING

1. General

For details of the work carried out under the Housing and Public Health Acts reference is made to the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on pages 53-55.

NEW DWELLINGS AND CONVERSIONS, 1945 - 1964

	(1) Prefabricated Dwellings (Council)		(2) Permanent Dwellings (Council)	(3) Permanent houses erected by builders	(4) Conversions: Houses into flats		(5) Other adapta- tions. Additional units of accommo- dation	(6) Total addition units accom- modation provided
	Tem- porary	Perma- nent			i	ii		
1945-1963 totals	180	158	3,130	2,897	186	471	14	6,664
1964 ...	-	-	156	460	21	82	-	677
TOTALS ...	180	158	3,286	3,357	207	553	14	7,341

NOTES - The totals in columns (6) are obtained by adding the figures in columns (1), (2), (3) and (5) as they stand, and in the case of column (4) by subtracting the figures in column (i) from those in column (ii) to find the number to be included in the total. This last procedure may not always be quite accurate, but gives a sufficient approximation.

It should be noted that demolitions known to this Department amounted to 973 over this period.

3. Housing Requirements

APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

The Housing Manager has informed me there were 1,591 applicants on the Housing Waiting List at 31st December, 1964. Of these, 335 were applicants who do not seek accommodation at the present but who merely wish their names to be included on the Housing Waiting List to meet the needs of some future contingency. During the year ended 31st December, 1964, 751 new applicants were received and 322 applicants were rehoused.

V PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis

(A) GENERAL STATISTICS

The following table shows in summary form the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) NOTIFIED

Disease	Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever	26
Whooping Cough	51
Diphtheria	--
Measles	568
Acute Pneumonia	13
Meningococcal Infection	2
Acute Poliomyelitis—	
Paralytic	—
Non-Paralytic	—
Acute Encephalitis—	
Infective	—
Post Infectious	—
Dysentery	40
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	117
Smallpox	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Typhoid Fever	--
Food Poisoning	1
Jaundice	33
Erysipelas	3
Malaria	--

B. INDIVIDUAL DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Twenty six cases were notified, 31 less than the previous year. The case rate was 0.39.

Whooping Cough

Fifty one cases occurred (an increase of 20 over the previous year) giving a rate of 0.77 per thousand.

Measles

The number of cases occurring was 568, most of which were notified during the summer months. This figure showed a reduction of 280 over those of 1963.

The case rate was 8.55.

Dysentery

Forty cases were reported, and mainly two thirds of these were during the early winter months, the remainder being in the latter part of the year. The rate was 0.6.

Jaundice

Notifications were received relating to 33 patients and a case rate of 0.5 was obtained.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Nearly all of the cases notified, 117, occurred in the local hospital giving a rate of 1.76.

2. Tuberculosis

The following table shows the number of new cases and the number of deaths in their age groups.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES AND DEATHS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-44 years ...	14	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-64 years ...	6	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 years and over ...	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	27	11	—	3	1	—	1	—

Among the number of cases notified were 11 persons of Asian origin, 4 Italian and 1 other European National.

TUBERCULOSIS – CASES NOTIFIED DURING LAST 5 YEARS

Year		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
		M	F	M	F	
60	...	27	11	4	—	42
61	...	18	7	5	6	36
62	...	32	15	4	8	59
63	...	20	11	1	5	37
64	...	27	11	—	3	41

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES

All Forms			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
No. in Bedford	Rate per 1,000		No. in Bedford	Rate per 1,000		No. in Bedford	Rate per 1,000	
	Bedford	England and Wales		Bedford	England and Wales		Bedford	England and Wales
3	0.05	0.07	2	0.03	0.07	1	0.02	0.01
—	—	0.07	—	—	0.06	—	—	0.01
3	0.05	0.06	3	0.05	0.06	—	—	0.01
3	0.05	0.06	3	0.05	0.06	—	—	0.01
2	0.03	0.05	1	0.02	0.05	1	0.02	0.01
e 2	0.03	0.06	2	0.03	0.06	0.4	0.01	0.01

3. Verminous Infestation

The following table shows the work carried out during the year.

VERMINOUS HEADS EXAMINED AND TREATED. AND PERSONS BATHED AT THE CLEANSING STATION

Verminous Heads					No. Treated	Treatments	Bathed
Children	...	...	...	...	15	36	4
Adults	...	...	...	...	3	3	3

1. Persons in need of care and attention

This Section provides for the necessary care and attention of persons who –

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves , and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was necessary to take action for compulsory removal to hospital of one elderly lady during the year.

2. Aged Persons

In all 105 aged persons were specially visited by a Health Visitor to ensure that they were receiving proper care and attention. Some of these persons were referred by the Hospital Authorities, particularly in instances where they were being discharged from Hospital to live at home by themselves.

Where necessary, the services of a Home Help have been obtained and assistance has also been sought from voluntary and other national and local government services.

VII MISCELLANEOUS

(A) MORTUARY

The following table shows the work done in connection with the Mortuary. The total number of bodies received showed a decrease on that of the previous year by 20.

	Bodies received from Borough	Bodies received from other areas	Total
Post Mortems carried out	79	102	181
Post Mortems not carried out	6	7	13
Total	85	109	194

(B) SHOWER BATHS, GWYN STREET

The number of persons using the shower baths at the public conveniences under the Allhallows Car Park was as follows:-

			<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Females	...	...	83	42
Males	...	...	<u>1,742</u>	<u>1,752</u>
		Total	<u>1,825</u>	<u>1,794</u>

Minor errors in the documents are not uncommon and telephone enquiries to the doctors signing the forms, either to establish corrections or amplify the information on the forms, may be required. If necessary, i.e., where reasonable doubt as to the cause of death exists, a post mortem examination may be required and this is carried out at the expense of the Authority.

In view of the restricted land available in towns for earth burial, the practice of cremation should be encouraged.

(C) CREMATION

As Medical Referee to the Bedford Crematorium I have the duty of scrutinising the application and medical documents required by law.

Scrutiny of the necessary documents and investigation of difficulties is very time consuming. Cremations during 1964 numbered 801 compared with 807 in 1963. The 1964 figure includes 349 for Bedford.

(D) EMIGRATION

Those travelling abroad require authentication of their medical documents by this Department and this enables us to get some information on numbers and destination.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF SMALLPOX VACCINATION: AUTHENTICATION OF DOCTOR'S SIGNATURE

	No. of persons who submitted documents.
1963	719
1964	918

VIII PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

1. Births

The number of births occurring in the area and notified by doctors and midwives was as follows :-

	Live Births		Still Births		Totals	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	467	468	6	6	473	474
Institutional	1,919	1,047	33	19	1,952	1,066
Totals	2,386	1,515	39	25	2,425	1,540

It will be seen that approximately two-thirds of the births notified occurred at institutions, nearly all at the Bedford General Hospital, North Wing.

In comparing these figures with those given by the Registrar-General under "Vital Statistics", it will also be noticed that the actual number of births given by him is 35 less if his total live and still births is compared with the total adjusted births obtained from local sources, namely 1,540.

2. Premature Births

Premature births are those in which an infant weighs 5½lbs. or less and for whom special care is required.

NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA).

In Hospital	At Home	Total
88	11	99

NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA).

In Hospital	At Home	Total
11	1	12

3. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

No clinics are operated by the local authority, but clinics are held at the Bedford General Hospital, North Wing, to which local medical practitioners may refer patients. All expectant and nursing

others who are entering or have entered the hospital for confinement are requested to attend the hospital clinics.

Relaxation and mothercraft sessions were held fortnightly, at Putnoe, Union Street and Brickhill Centres and attendances were as follows:-

	Union Street	Putnoe	Brickhill
Sessions held	27	27	24
Women who attended	51	57	35
Attendances	184	255	133

4. Child Welfare Centres

The following tables show the work undertaken at the Borough Centres:-

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

Centre	No. of sessions during year	Number of children who attended during year Born In				Total Attendances.
		1964	1963	1959-62	Total	
Barford Avenue	101	135	130	104	369	3,058
Brickhill (comm. 4.11.63)	56	137	112	71	320	1,943
Goldington	50	72	43	58	173	1,547
Harewood Road	53	65	66	46	177	2,089
Putnoe	100	257	209	180	646	5,403
Queen's Park	48	85	73	89	247	1,883
Union Street	105	356	316	158	830	5,692
TOTALS	513	1,107	949	706	2,762	21,615

5. Distribution of Welfare Foods and Other Commodities

(I) WELFARE FOODS OBTAINED AND SOLD THROUGH MINISTRY OF HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

A & D Tablets (Pkts. of 20)	Cod Liver Oil	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice
807	850	3,596	13,504

(II) WELFARE FOODS OBTAINED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

In addition to the above, the Local Authority obtained and sold dried milk and other commodities at a cost amounting to £8,000. This was nearly £1,550 over the estimated figure.

6. Dental Treatment

By arrangement with the Committee for Education, the School Dental Surgeon undertook the work of dental treatment for nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years of age. The following figures show the nature of work done.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	No. examined during Year	No. who commenced treatment during Year	No. of courses of treatment completed during Year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers Children under 5	- 40	- 30	- 28

FORM OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower Partial	Upper or Lower	
Expectant or Nursing Mothers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children under 5	-	25	27	-	46	20	-	-	-

7. Health Visiting

At the end of the year the Health Visiting staff consisted of 3-1 part-time Health Visitors with 2-5 part-time clinic nurses. (Est. 14 Health Visitors).

The following table shows the number of cases visited in their various categories.

Children born in				Persons aged 65 or over	Not incl. in prev. col. Visited at special request of G.P. or Hospital.	Mentally disordered persons	Not incl. in prev. col. Visited at special request of G.P. or Hospital.	Persons Dis. from Hospital (other than maternity and mental Hospital)	Not incl. in prev. col. Visited at special request of G.P. or Hospital.	Number of Tuberculosis Households visited	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.
1964	1963	1959 -62	Total								
1,413	568	588	2,569	105	9	6	-	4	-	4	10

Health Visitors were in attendance at clinics on the following number of occasions:-

Mothers and Children ...	...	...	586
Birth Control ...	...	...	51
Mothercraft ...	...	...	59
Immunisation and Vaccination ...	...	...	1
Meetings and Lectures	...	...	25
Committees ...	...	...	12
Other ...	...	...	36

8. Home Nursing

This service, usually known as the District Nursing Service, and consisting of twelve nurses (ten female and two male), worked quite smoothly during the year, there being a full establishment.

Number of persons nursed during the year	1,215
Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1964	49
Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1964	498

9. Midwives

The number of midwives on the establishment of the Public Health Department is eight, and at the end of the year eight were in employment. 28 midwives were employed in an institution (Bedford General Hospital, North Wing). The following tables show duties carried out:-

NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR

	Domiciliary Cases			Cases in Institutions
	Doctor Not Booked	Doctor Booked	Totals	
Midwives employed by the Authority...	-	461	461	-
Midwives employed at local hospital...	-	12	12	1,915
Totals	-	473	473	1,915

There were 38 cases in which medical aid was summoned under Section 14(1) of the Midwives Act, by domiciliary midwives where the medical practitioners had arranged to provide patients with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.

10. Administration of Inhalational Analgesics

The number of midwives in practice at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics was as follows:-

Bedford General Hospital (North Wing)	...	...	28
Domiciliary	...	...	8

NO. OF PATIENTS TO WHOM DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES

ADMINISTERED INHALATIONAL ANALGESICS

Doctor Not Booked						Doctor Booked						
Gas/Air only	Trilene only	Pethidine only	Gas/Air and Trilene	Gas/Air and Pethidine	Gas/Air Trilene and Pethidine	Gas/Air only	Trilene only	Pethidine only	Gas/Air and Trilene	Gas/Air and Pethidine	Trilene and Pethidine	Gas/Air Trilene and Pethidine
-	-	-	-	-	-	63	98	24	1	79	140	-

For the care of the unmarried mother and her child, close association exists with the North Bedfordshire Association for Moral Welfare, the St. Alban's Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare and the Northampton Diocesan Catholic Child Protection and Welfare Society, whereby the Authority is responsible for the maintenance of mothers and babies during their stay at Mother and Baby Homes, normally outside Bedfordshire.

During the year 5 mothers were given help in this way.

There were 142 illegitimate live births compared with 141 in 1962, 93 in 1961 and 103 in 1960.

It is to be hoped that the safe and far more effective method of contraception by the pill will enable this figure to be reduced in future.

12. Mothers' and Babies' Home

The North Bedfordshire Association for Moral Welfare has a Mothers' and Babies' Home - Holt House, 178 Hurst Grove - to which the Bedford Borough Council and neighbouring authorities send unmarried mothers and their babies.

The accommodation consists of 11 beds and 6 cots. There are no labour beds. The average length of stay is 42 days ante-natally and 35 days post-natally.

13. Nurseries and Child Minders

Day Nurseries

The Council maintains a Day Nursery at 34 St. John's Street and this is open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m.

The Day Nursery Admission Sub - Committee meets periodically to consider applications received.

A charge is made which is based on the net income of the applicants after allowances have been made for parents, children, rent and rates or board and lodging, National Insurance and any other items considered to be reasonable.

Details of admissions and attendances are as follows:-

Number of children on register at 1/1/64...	...	43
Number added to register during year	...	29
Number removed from register during year	...	29
Number remaining on register at 31/12/64	...	43
Number of Sessions	...	256
Attendances -		
0 - 2 years	...	2,880
2 - 5 years	...	6,288
		<u>9,168</u>
Average daily attendance (Monday - Friday) -		
0 - 2 years	...	11.2
2 - 5 years	...	24.6
		<u>35.8</u>

Day Nurseries, set up under arrangement made by Religious or Welfare Associations, are registered as follows:-

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Occupier</u>	<u>No. of Places</u>
10-12 Woburn Road	Father Vico	50
Windsor Road.	Stockleigh Proper Pride,	18

These nurseries have been periodically inspected and have been found to be well maintained.

Child Minders

At the end of the year four persons were registered as Child Minders, providing for 45 children. The homes of these persons were regularly inspected and found to be maintained in a satisfactory state and requirements concerning the minding of children properly adhered to.

14. Nursing Homes

There were four nursing homes on the register at the end of the year.

Details are as follows:-

<u>Names and Situation</u>	<u>No. of Beds</u>
De Parys Nursing Home, 42 De Parys Avenue	13
The Rothsay Nursing Home, 53 Goldington Road	26
"Cheltondale," 84 Castle Road	10

Periodic inspections of the above homes are made.

15. Birth Control

Special Clinics where birth control advice is given and where contraceptive materials are supplied, are held fortnightly at Barford Avenue and Putnoe Clinics. During the year 288 mothers attended, the number of attendances made being 609.

	<u>No. of Women who attended for first time</u>	<u>No. of women who attended</u>	<u>No. of attendances</u>	<u>No. of sessions</u>
29, Barford Avenue,	71	189	397	29
Putnoe.	68	99	212	22

In addition the Family Planning Association holds sessions at Union Street Medical Centre. This organisation gives advice on family planning and fertility to young married people and engaged couples. It is, therefore, somewhat educational in its functions.

16. Domestic Help Service

The Borough shares this service with the County Council, the County Health Department being responsible for the organisation.

The number of domestic helps employed under the control of the Home Help Organiser is as follows:-

(a) Whole - time ...	...	...	...	6
(b) Part - time ...	...	...	...	154
(c) Whole - time, equivalent of (b) ...	...	...	...	88

The County Council assess the need for this service on an hourly basis and the number of hours allotted to Bedford Borough was 70,500. The actual hours served and the number of cases where help was provided were:-

Home Help to Households for Persons

Aged 65 or over

on first visit - 444

Aged under 65

on first visit 174

Total - 618

Total hours assistance provided- 56,508

Travelling time - 6,507

63,015

There is a fluctuating demand for this service. Nevertheless, this is likely to rise due to the increasing population (more maternity cases and old people).

17. Persons receiving Extra Nourishment at 31/12/64

Number receiving 2 pints pasteurised milk per day and 3 eggs per week	...	...	...	165
Number receiving 1 pint pasteurised milk per day and 3 eggs per week	...	...	...	44
Number receiving 1 pint past. milk per day			...	11

18. Vaccination and Immunisation

The following tables show the numbers vaccinated or immunised.

(A) SMALLPOX

No. of Persons Vaccinated	
No. of Primary Vaccinations	No. Revaccinated
469	59

(B) POLIOMYELITIS

No. of Persons who received Primary Courses 1,245 (2)	* No. of reinforcing Injections/ Doses given 576 (1)
--	---

Figures in brackets relate to persons vaccinated in the Borough but who reside out and who mostly attend school or work in Bedford (not included in main figures).

(C) DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Primary Courses		
Diphtheria	Triple, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus
1	1,002	82
Reinforcing		
Diphtheria	Triple, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus
835	100	274

The following table shows how the work was carried out :-

	Immunised or Vaccinated at Clinics, Schools or Nurseries by M.O.		Immunised or Vaccinated by General Practitioners	
	Primary Courses	Reinforcing Courses	Primary Courses	Reinforcing Courses
allpox ...	-	-	469	59
omyelitis ...	834	474 (1)	411 (2)	102
htheria ...	1	818	-	17
ple Diphth/Wh.				
ugh/Tetanus	512 (2)	13	490	87
mb.Diph/Tet.	81	252	1	22

Figures in brackets relate to persons vaccinated in the Borough but who reside out and who mostly attend school or work in Bedford. (Not included in main figures).

Number of children in the area on the 31st December, 1964, who had completed a course of diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1949 and 31st December, 1964 :—

Age on 31/12/64 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1963	1—4 1959-62	5—9 1954-58	10—14 1949-53	Total under 15
No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1960-64 ...	377	3,349	2,800	2,355	8,881
No. of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in 1959 or earlier ...	-	-	1,305	2,235	3,540

(D) B.C.G. VACCINATION (TUBERCULOSIS)

	Initial Heaf Test		B.C.G. Vaccination Children referred to Chest Clinic			
	No. found to be positive and referred to Chest Clinic	No. found to be negative	No. of children vaccinated	No evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis	Failed to attend for x-ray examination	To be kept under observation at Chest Clinic
No. of children tested	993 39 tests not read	816	813 3 to be vacc. later	134	2	2
No. of Students tested	3 1 tested not read	2	2	-	-	-

19. Home Health Services

(a) Despite the extreme shortage of health visitors it was decided to plan a trial attachment of health visitor and district nurse to a partnership of two doctors, with the idea of providing definite and convincing evidence of its value to the patient and its acceptability to family doctors who are in the main fearful of anything which might increase their work-load without having adequate compensatory advantages and who will continue to have a restricted interest in preventive medicine until such evidence is forthcoming and ancillary staff available.

(B) Arrangements for Follow Up Cases Discharged from Hospital.

Geriatric cases are referred to the health visitors and should any matter need attention the health visitor reports to the family doctor, or Medical Officer of Health, as appropriate.

It is, of course, open to any hospital consultant to get in touch with the domiciliary service through the hospital almoner, so that a health visitor can report on the home situation and enlist whatever agencies are indicated.

It is rare for them to do so in respect of health visitors, though the home nurses are commonly utilised to help with treatment.

20. Health Education in Bedford, 1964

The Borough makes use of the services of the County Health Education Officer. This enables campaigns to be planned over a wide area.

Mothercraft classes and classes in relaxation for expectant mothers continued to be held at Union Street, Putnoe Clinic and Brickhill. At intervals an evening film show was held to which the expectant mothers were invited to bring their husbands.

Every member of the Health Department staff, (Nurses and Public Health Inspectors) who has contact with the Public is a health educator to some degree.

Formal lectures on food hygiene were given as usual during the year.

21. Social Welfare Work

Work undertaken during the year was as follows:-

Number of visits made 2,024

The Social Welfare Officer is concerned with the family situation as a whole. Families are often in need of someone of experience, tact and impartiality, able to sort out family problems and make contacts with appropriate organisations and individuals. The list of Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C., Child Guidance, Marriage Guidance, National Assistance Board and numerous voluntary and statutory organisations is a formidable one. The Social Welfare Officer, by training and experience, can help unravel some of the complicated problems which, by causing undue mental stress, react unfavourably upon the marriage and the management of the children. This is very time-consuming work and only becomes possible in many cases if the Social Worker is able to establish such a relationship that advice and guidance will be accepted, without this little can be achieved.

The average number of families visited each month is 35. In two-thirds of these cases there is handling of debts. Arrangements have been made with creditors, small weekly sums collected and paid to creditors or into County Court. The Social Welfare Officer tries to be a friend to the misfits and to interpret the social services to the simple and the simple to the social services.

22. Chiropody

The Old People's Welfare Committee have for some years past operated a Chiropody Clinic for elderly persons with the free use of one of the Local Authority's clinics, and the expenses incurred in the running of this clinic are borne by the Local Authority.

Number of Attendances during year	...	...	2,634
Sessions	...	...	465
Number of Domiciliary visits	...	...	844

In addition to the above clinic, the County Council has a whole-time chiropodist and on Fridays he holds a clinic at 29 Barford Avenue. Details of the work undertaken are given below. As well as the elderly, he undertakes the treatment of the physically handicapped.

Number of Attendances during year	...	...	516
Sessions	...	...	79
Number of Domiciliary visits	...	...	192

This work is regarded as an essential one for the foot comfort of the elderly and infirm and is one that is greatly appreciated by those receiving treatment.

One suspects that much foot trouble has its origin in the unsatisfactory design of women's shoes, where some money-making design gimmick takes precedence over the requirements of the normal foot.

IX GLAUCOMA CLINIC

Work continued during the year at the Union Street Clinic. This was, however, much impeded by technical difficulties with some of the apparatus and by illness and the need to replace the glaucoma technician.

Some 4,356 persons were screened during the year and 398 were assessed.

A very considerable waiting time unfortunately built up with regard to those needing assessment, which is of course a very lengthy process in comparison with the few minutes necessary in the screening programme.

We have been testing simultaneously for glycosuria and albumin to discover those showing a diabetic tendency or giving evidence of renal disease.

There is little doubt in my mind, however, that screening programmes ought to include a battery of tests and, at the present stage of development, should be research ventures with long-term, intensive follow-up to evaluate the diagnostic procedures and the effects of differing treatment regimes.

I wish to pay tribute to Professor E.S. Perkins who has frequently come down to Bedford to see individual cases and to Doctors J.E. Wright and J.L.K. Banks and the staff at the clinic.

This service seems to have been much appreciated by some members of the public.

GLAUCOMA - 1964

		No. Screened	No. Assessed
December 1963 - June 1964	...	2,712	243
July - September	...	776	65
October - December	...	868	90
		4,356	398

ADMINISTRATION

The County Council continues to provide the service in the Borough for the Corporation, in conjunction with that for the Northern part of the County.

The service is operated under the direction of the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee, through the County Medical Officer and the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health. The day-to-day work of the service is organised by the Chief Mental Welfare Officer. This Officer and his Assistant, who have both qualified as Psychiatric Social Workers, have responsibilities for the whole County, including the Borough. They have a Senior Clerk to assist them.

There have been a number of changes in field staff in the North Beds area (which includes the Borough). At the end of the year the Area staff consisted of a Senior Mental Welfare Officer (qualified as a Psychiatric Social Worker), five Mental Welfare Officers (all of whom were Trainees) and a Welfare Assistant. One of the Mental Welfare Officers was, in October 1964, seconded to the University of Edinburgh for training in Psychiatric Social Work.

This service is available at all times by means of a rota system.

Several Universities make use of the service as a field work training placement for Social Work Students.

COMMUNITY CARE

The service provides community care for persons suffering from all types of mental disorder, the aim being to enable such persons, wherever possible to come to terms with themselves, with their families, and with society without resort to hospital admission. (Such admission, compulsory if necessary, is, however, arranged when desirable.) Re-assured by the knowledge that help is freely available if desired, the patient will eventually, it is hoped, be able to dispense with the Mental Welfare Officer's services. A close liaison is maintained with the general practitioner, and with other departments and services when necessary.

Table A of the Statistical Appendix gives the numbers of cases referred to the Service, and details of the sources from which they came. Compared with the figures for 1963, there is a substantial increase (almost exactly 50%) in the cases of mental illness. Two factors seem mainly responsible for the increase, which was common throughout the whole County during the year - (a) the improvement in liaison with Fairfield Hospital, stemming largely from the part played by the Mental Welfare Officers in manning the Bedford Psychiatric Clinic, and (b) the opening of "Rivermead" Home for the Elderly Mentally Infirm in April.

Tables B and C show the sex/age distribution, respectively, of the cases of mental illness and of subnormality and severe subnormality. Over one-quarter of the mentally ill persons referred were within the over-60 years age group - an even higher proportion than in previous years. Every effort is made to avoid the necessity of admission to Psychiatric Hospitals of persons of this age group, by liaison with the Welfare Department and the Geriatric Department.

Table D shows the referrals divided by category of disorder, sex, and between cases previously known to the service and new cases; the action taken; and the number of cases under various forms of Community Care at the end of the year.

The number of cases of mental illness under Community Care has increased this year; there were 66 cases at the end of the year as compared with 43 at the end of 1963.

Hospital care has been obtained for all urgent cases of mental illness. Old people sometimes present difficulties where the need is not urgent. The opening of "Rivermead" has provided some measure of relief in this group, but the Home has a substantial waiting list. There were four mentally handicapped persons in the Borough awaiting hospital care at the end of the year - all under seven years of age.

TRAINING AND OCCUPATION

The purpose-built Training Centre at Kempston, provided by the County Council for the North Bedfordshire Area, including the Borough, accommodates 59 juniors and adults of both sexes. The workshop unit on the same site accommodates 19 of the older boys and men, who are in the charge of two male Craft Instructors.

The Adult Training Workshop in Barker's Lane, Bedford, is now in the course of building. It should be ready for occupation by the late summer of 1966. The County Health Committee has put forward plans for the provision of additional Junior Training Centre places.

Table F shows the position regarding persons resident within the Borough and attending the Centre or awaiting places, as at 31st December 1964. In addition, one child aged 8, one adult male and one adult female are receiving Home Teaching.

CLUBS

A Club for the Handicapped, sponsored by the Bedford and District Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and organised by an independent Committee, meets on two evenings monthly in hired premises. Most of the members are mentally handicapped and the Club provides a valuable social outlet for them.

VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

The Bedford and District Society, mentioned above, is affiliated to the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, as are three similar societies in the County. Apart from its work for the Club, the Society has done much to further the welfare of the mentally handicapped in this area.

TABLE "A"

SOURCES FROM WHICH CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS
AND MENTAL SUBNORMALITY WERE REFERRED IN 1964.

SOURCE	Mentally Ill	Mentally S.N. & Severely S.N.
General Practitioners ...	2 00	-
General Hospitals ...	44	1
Arfield Hospital ...	39	-
Departments other than Welfare Department ...	3	1
Relatives ...	20	6
Patients ...	12	3
Police ...	17	-
Arford Psychiatric Out-Patients Clinic ...	15	-
Welfare Department ...	8	1
Neighbours ...	4	1
Probation Officers ...	6	-
Hospital Hospitals outside County ...	3	-
Hospitals for the Subnormal ...	-	2
School Health Service ...	-	4
Health Visitors ...	1	-
Other Sources ...	13	3
	385	22

TABLE "B"

MENTAL ILLNESS - SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION

Sex		AGE							Totals
		0-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71+	
s	...	10	33	39	31	22	12	13	160
ales	...	7	23	36	51	31	32	45	225
AL	...	17	56	75	82	53	44	58	385

TABLE "C"

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY AND SEVERE SUBNORMALITY
SEX/AGE DISTRIBUTION

SEX	AGE			TOTALS
	0-7	8-15	16+	
Women	7	-	9	16
Men	1	3	2	6
TOTAL	8	3	11	22

TABLE "D"

MENTAL DISORDER — YEAR ENDED 31ST. DECEMBER 1964.

CATEGORY OF DISORDER	Cases Referred During Period			Action Taken												Under Community Care At End of Period														
	Old	New	Total	Compulsorily						Without Compulsion		Total	UNDER GUARDIANSHIP	ON LEAVE from Hospital	UNDER OTHER Community Care	Total														
				Admitted to Hospital			PLACED UNDER Community Care	OTHER ACTION																						
				(S.29) for Observation Emergency	(S.25) for Observation	(S.26) for Treatment			INFORMALLY																					
Sex -	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F												
Mental Illness	75	117	85	108	160	225	-	-	15	17	3	8	5	5	56	55	20	37	98	158	197	280	-	-	2	-	27	40	29	40
Psychopathy							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subnormality	10	4	6	6	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	2	3	16	6	1	-	-	-	47	37	48	37
Severe Subnormality							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	85	121	91	110	176	231	-	-	15	17	3	8	5	5	62	57	28	38	100	161	213	286	1	-	2	-	74	77	77	77
									22		11		10		110		44		261		499		1		3		151		154	

TABLE "E"
 MENTAL ILLNESS - BREAKDOWN OF OTHER ACTION

ACTION				No.	%
ferred to Out-Patients Clinic	...	...		98	38.3
-do- General Practitioner	...	...		4	1.6
-do- Welfare Department	...	...		-	-
ferred for Domiciliary Consultation	...	...		11	4.3
itted to General Hospital	...	...		4	1.6
-do- Chronic Sick Hospital	...	...		1	0.4
-do- Special Part III (Rivermead)	...	...		22	8.6
ial Part III (Rivermead) Investigations	...	...		28	10.9
with relatives or other minor investigations	...	...		79	30.8
mediate action	...	...	...	9	3.5
TOTAL: -				256	100.0

TABLE "F"
 TRAINING FACILITIES AS AT 31 . 12 . 64.

	Under 16 years			16 years & over			TOTAL		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
ding Austin Cannons	8	5	13	6	7	13	14	12	26
ng for places	1	2	3	4	6	10	5	8	13
mediate need :	9	7	16	10	13	23	19	20	39

XI WELFARE

1. Physically Handicapped / General Classes

The authority is responsible for the registration of handicapped persons i.e. those suffering from major physical disabilities. At the 31st December, 1964, 196 persons were registered as physically handicapped compared with 179 at the end of 1963. Name of persons for registration are received from the hospital, general practitioners, the nursing services and relations or neighbours.

During the year, a great amount of material help was given to the disabled by the department ; grips and rails having been fitted in homes, and in one case a ceiling / floor pole was fixed by a bedside. Tap turners, stocking pull-ons and a food guard for a plate were also supplied, Ramps have been fixed to allow wheelchairs to pass over steps, and in three cases alterations were made to allow access for Ministry of Health invalid cars.

Several disabled persons were sent to a holiday camp for the disabled, a party from Bedford being included in the travel arrangements made by the County Welfare Department for their cases.

The Occupational Therapist has given Occupational Therapy and handicraft instructions to those who would benefit from this service, and a weekly session is held at Putnoe Clinic in addition to home tuition.

Voluntary assistance has been given by a number of bodies including the Bedford Round Table, Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Ladies Circle, W.V.S. and boys from the Bedford and Bedford Modern Schools. Two voluntary visitors are assisting with social visits and if anything unusual is discovered they report to this department.

In addition to the above, the department works in close conjunction with the Bedford Association for the Disabled who organise three clubs for the disabled, two being held at Borough Clinics. Transport is mainly provided by the departmental 'bus. The Association also helps in the arrangements for Occupational Therapy sessions.

2. Blind and Partially Sighted

On the 31st December, 137 persons were registered as blind and 34 as partially sighted, most of these being over the age of 70.

Two handicraft classes are held weekly and one fortnightly. The number of persons attending the classes is steadily increasing.

The department's 'bus is of great help in carrying blind persons to these sessions.

The department arranged several Low Visual Aid Clinics with the purpose of obtaining telescopic lenses and quite a number of blind and partially sighted people were substantially helped in this way. If an aid is found suitable then the opinion of the Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Bedford General Hospital is sought and in no instance has an aid been turned down on medical grounds by the Consultant. The scheme clearly demonstrated the need for, and feasibility of such a scheme and it is hoped that it will be more generally applied.

Holidays were arranged for some persons at Hunstanton and two persons who were additionally handicapped went down to a convalescent home at Bognor Regis.

A number of Talking Book machines and radio sets were supplied during the year and these have proved to be a great benefit to the blind.

In December, handicraft products made by the blind and physically handicapped were sold from a stall on the market; this was regarded as a very successful project.

A Carol service held at St. Andrews Church proved to be a great success, 5 blind people read the lessons in Braille and Moon embossed type. After the service refreshments were provided in the Church Hall by members of the Church who also provided transport where necessary.

Voluntary workers and voluntary societies played a useful part in the well being of the blind during the year.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT - NUMBERS REGISTERED

	On Register 1964	1963
General Classes	196	179
Blind	171	174
Deaf	30	39

XII CONCLUSION

Two growing problems are worthy of a comment.

Immigration:

The importance of immigration is increasingly related to the influx of those from a totally different society, such as Pakistan or India, who are unable to speak English. This is causing social and health problems of considerable difficulty.

In Holland the difficulties of large scale immigration have been ameliorated by an organised scheme to ensure that the immigrant learns the language, wears the dress and takes the food of the Dutch thus following the policy summarised by the maxim "when in Rome do as Rome does."

Unfortunately, the trend here is for water-tight communities to grow up in which even those resident in this country for several years are still unable to speak English and are retaining ways which separate them off from the rest of the community. This situation, of course, exacerbates difficulties between the races. Many of the difficulties encountered have nothing to do with colour though unfortunately this factor is frequently brought into discussion by well meaning but misguided people.

It is regrettable that the enquiries which should have been made as to the size and nature of the problem and effective remedial action were not carried out some years ago.

However, it is a commonplace in preventive medicine that action invariably comes after the event and that the warnings of those who see the problems growing are invariably dismissed. It is particularly important of course that action should be taken to see that those suffering from transmissible disease are not in a position to spread infection. The extent to which action by individual Health Departments can cope with this problem is limited, though we have been trying to ensure that those in the food trade are aware of the problem and are attempting to get those involved investigated by x-ray or other appropriate measures.

Drug Addiction:

Another problem which is growing and which likewise has not yet received the attention which it should, though authoritative warning voices have been raised, is drug addiction. It appears all too likely that by the time any effective action is taken about this problem it will have assumed major proportions.

In the current jargon, the danger of resorting to drugs by young people is one of escalation. Those that seek kicks from pep-pills are demonstrating their psychological vulnerability and a small but im-

portant percentage progress from pep-pills to reefers (marijuana), to morphia or heroin, a process skilfully encouraged for financial gain by those selling the drugs and presented as a smart thing to do to young people.

In fact the main danger of marijuana is possibly related to its aquisition through criminal or near criminal personalities rather than its pharmacological action. Legalising the sale of this substance would of course abolish the black-market with its particular dangers but free availability would lead to high powered advertising being used to sell it on a vast scale - surely an undesirable step. If such a change is not made then the illicit trade must be suppressed.

The availibility of drugs will always increase the number of addicts. Every step should therefore be taken to restrict the import of drugs and to deal as severely with the criminals who make a living out of this traffic as possible.

There is no need for us to have a problem over marijuana and heroin unless we allow the situation to get out of hand. Public opinion needs to be made hostile to those taking part in this activity and even more to those who attempt to involve others.

Young people should be given adequate knowledge of the methods used by the "pushers" and the likelihood of having to pay increasing sums of money once they have become addicted with the very real danger of being induced to take up crime to pay for the drugs.

Resorting to drugs should be seen to be a demonstration of inadequacy, gullibility and definitely not the smart thing to do!

REPORT
OF THE
Chief Public Health Inspector

JULY, 1965.

To: HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorial staff for the year 1964.

The standard of hygiene in the food trades continues to improve although there are still far too many instances of careless or thoughtless action by food handlers. The improvement is due to the use of modern equipment and premises rather than to personnel, owing to the fact that it is almost impossible to recruit the type of food handler required. Food handling in all its aspects is the most important industry with which Public Health Inspectors have to deal but the wages paid are probably the lowest of any worker in industry. When shall we realise that to attract the right personnel, payment, in relation to the importance of the industry to the life of the community, will have to be made and the day disappears, when any one, provided they are not permanently disabled, can do the washing up of cutlery, crockery and equipment in our food establishments. The increased interest shown in the Committee's Food Hygiene Certificate and the Certificate for the Test in the Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering of the Royal Society of Health is very pleasing but out of an estimated total of 5,240 food handlers in the Borough only 217 have shown sufficient interest to attend the course and to sit for the examination, despite excellent publicity. I hope the day is not far distant when all food handlers will have to satisfy the employer that they have attended a course of training in elementary food hygiene, and will attend refresher courses regularly. I feel sure the employers in this area would be very willing to release staff to attend such courses during the working day.

The supervision of houses in multiple occupation still necessitates a considerable amount of the Inspectors' time to maintain a reasonable standard. The number of Italians occupying this type of accommodation continues to decrease as more and more families move into the smaller type of house and cease to let rooms to lodgers. The standard in the remaining Italian owned houses varies considerably. Where an Italian owners family lives on the premises the standard is invariably high but

where the Italian owners let to other nationalities the standard is much lower.

The arrival of many Indian wives to join their husbands has resulted in a considerably improved standard of cleanliness and a reduction of overcrowding in such houses and this is the pattern followed by all nationalities in the Borough.

Unfortunately, the Pakistanis are very reluctant to arrange for their wives to join them but such arrangements I feel offer the only solution to the unsatisfactory conditions which still exist in many of their houses. By frequent inspections, including late night visits, it is possible to maintain a reasonable standard. It is hoped that the opening of the Cultural Centre for Pakistanis later this year will foster a community feeling amongst them and remove some of the differences which have existed between certain factions. There is no doubt that the granting of a lease of 38 Alexandra Road to the Pakistani Friendship Association by the Council and the voluntary help of the Rovers and Rangers is developing a certain respect which has been missing in the past. It is hoped that by encouraging football and cricket teams to compete with local teams will also develop a sense of belonging to the community.

On the whole the West Indian owned houses are well maintained but the owners are not as co-operative as they might be. They tend to be suspicious, are still colour conscious, and invariably demand the Inspector's authority or refuse admission until a twenty-four hour notice is served.

The general standard maintained in all houses in multiple occupation in the Borough is regarded as being remarkably good from observations of visitors, who can make comparisons by having visited many similar areas throughout the country.

The total number of houses originally included in the Slum Clearance programme has been exceeded and now there are only small numbers of worn out cottage property remaining with which to deal. Occasionally cottages are discovered in such a state that the cost of repairs would be so prohibitive therefore the only solution is to close them or permit alternative use until the whole terrace can be demolished.

The first phase of the reconstruction of the Dame Alice Almshouses is now proceeding and in the near future these cottages will possess modern facilities with indoor sanitary accommodation. The new Christie Almshouses on the Embankment (built to replace the unfit cottages in St. Loyes Street) are almost completed and will soon provide excellent accommodation for the elderly people selected as tenants.

The survey in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway

Premises Act 1963 proceeded during the latter part of the year and although it is thought that not all premises have registered with the local authority, the unregistered premises will be discovered through the survey. It is not generally known that accidents involving staff, if incapacitated for three days or more, must be reported to the local authority. Those reported so far indicate how trivial items can cause serious consequences, e.g. trailing telephone and dictaphone wires; the lifting of packages incorrectly, and similar incidents. Highly polished floors give rise to many falls and, where non slip polishes are used, these do not seem to be effective on certain surfaces. I sincerely hope that the survey will be completed during 1965 without the necessity to employ additional staff to carry out the inspections.

During the year Mr. P.M.D. Billington left the Authority to join the Exeter City Council. Mr. Billington performed a tremendous task in the survey of the Houses in Multiple Occupation and I wish to express my appreciation of his services.

I wish to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their appreciation and co-operation in the work undertaken; to the Medical Officer of Health and all other Chief Officers and their staffs for their willing help and advice; to my Deputy and Public Health Inspectors for loyal support and in particular the way in which they carried out their duties under the Housing Act 1961 including late week-end visiting, without the slightest dissension, and the clerical and outdoor staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,
E. AVISON,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

I HOUSING ACTS

(A) Unfit Houses

During 1964, 10 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation. Nine of these were owned by private landlords. A total of 71 houses were demolished during the year and during the same period 10 houses were closed. Of the properties demolished 18 were owned by the Council and 53 were privately owned; 23 having previously been subject to Closing Orders. 18 were in clearance areas confirmed during the previous year. 42 families consisting of 99 persons were displaced from unfit dwellings.

The Slum Clearance Programme consisted of 920 houses. Since 1955 a total of 947 houses have been dealt with (862 demolished and 85 being made subject to Closing Orders), and it will be seen that the Slum Clearance Programme has been exceeded. During 1965 it is to be proposed that the Slum Clearance Programme be reviewed, and I estimate that this will show some 170 properties still require to be demolished. Quite a number of these houses are in the Council's Redevelopment Area No.2. During the year a Closing Order which had been in force in respect of the basement rooms at 16 Alexandra Road was determined as the owner had carried out works which were considered satisfactory to make these rooms fit for habitation. Inevitably, during the course of a Slum Clearance Programme, houses on small areas of land are demolished leaving vacant sites, some time must elapse before the sites are put to an alternative use. In the meantime despite fencing of the area such pieces of land are liable to become dumping grounds for all sorts of rubbish.

During 1964 four houses were repaired following service of statutory notices upon the owner.

(B) Houses in Multiple Occupation

At the end of 1964, 662 houses were known to be in multiple occupation and were occupied by 4,617 adults and 1,381 children. The number of houses in multiple occupation increased by 25 during the year but the number of persons occupying these premises decreased by 159. The various nationalities occupying these dwellings are given in a table at the end of this report. 1,108 inspections were made of houses in multiple occupation and where necessary notices setting out the permitted number of persons who may occupy these dwellings were served.

Night visits were paid to 15 premises during 1964 when it was found that 7 houses were overcrowded. Proceedings were instituted in respect of 24 rooms. 20 cases were proved and the defendants fined a total of £205. 0s. 0d. In respect of 3 rooms the magistrates decided that the person summoned was not the owner of the house at the time the overcrowding notice had been served and one other case was also dismissed. The inspectors are quite well received in most of these houses and it was not necessary to take statutory action in order to gain entry into any of the premises.

During the year 8 Management Orders were made. Before these orders are confirmed the owner is given an opportunity of lodging an objection to the making of a Management Order, and a copy of the proposal is posted in the house where it is accessible to all persons living in the premises so that they may make such observations as they think fit.

An application was made for a Management Order to be recinded. This was approved as the premises had been maintained satisfactorily since the making of the Order.

The Fire Officer has visited a number of the three storey premises where it was considered a fire escape might be necessary. As a result six notices requiring means of escape in case of fire have been served.

30 applications were received from Italian nationals for certificates stating that sufficient accommodation was available for families wishing to come to reside in Bedford from Italy. 25 were approved and 5 refused. During 1964 the Council decided not to object to a proposal for the Brick Companies to recruit additional labour from Italy. As a result, before prospective employees were admitted to this country, lists were received of the addresses at which it was proposed they should reside and inspections were made to ensure that the accommodation was satisfactory before the firms actually recruited the additional personnel.

(C) Operation "Rescue"

The number of houses being purchased in these areas has slowed down but every opportunity is taken to negotiate for the property when it is known that premises in these areas are for sale, so that the number of houses being dealt with under the Operation "Rescue" scheme can be increased.

(D) Purchase of Properties

39 properties in various parts of the town were purchased on behalf of the Council.

II. RENT ACT 1957

No applications were received during the year.

III. FURNISHED HOUSES (RENT CONTROL) ACT 1946

Reference was made to the Rent Tribunal in respect of two lettings at a house in Foster Hill Road. The application in respect of one room was successful and the rent reduced from £2. 10s. to £2. 1s. 0d. per week. The second application in respect of two rooms at the same house was not considered as the Tribunal decided they had no jurisdiction to deal with the case as the tenant named in the application had left the premises prior to the Rent Tribunal receiving reference from the Council.

Reference was also made to the Tribunal in respect of one letting of a house in Amptill Road but as the occupants of the rooms left the town shortly after the application had been made the reference was withdrawn.

IV. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

(A) Drainage and Sewerage

153 drains were tested on complaint and the necessary repairs or reconstruction to the drains carried out. At 409 properties it was necessary to clear blockages in the drains.

Notices under Section 24 of the Act were served in respect of 40 premises. These notices inform the owner of the properties that the Local Authority propose to carry out repairs or reconstruction of a sewer and gives the owner an opportunity of making an objection if he so desires. The repairs were carried out by the Local Authority and demands for the recovery of the costs incurred have been served upon the owners of the properties.

(B) Water Supply

The only properties without an internal water supply are the six vacant cottages at Biddenham Ford End. They will be demolished during 1965.

(C) Closet Accommodation

There are still a few houses and factories which do not have water closets connected to the public sewer as no sewer is available. It is estimated that 150 houses have W.C.'s at the end of the garden. Many owner/occupiers have taken advantage of improvement grants and have provided an internal W.C. whilst demolition has removed a number of houses from the list of those with water closets some distance from the house.

(D) Other Amenities

It is estimated that some 2,850 houses are without fixed baths.

From plans submitted to the local authority it is known that 88 houses have been provided with bathrooms during 1964, 45 with the aid of improvement grants. I did mention in my last report that a Bill was before Parliament which would give Local Authorities power to require the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies in older dwelling houses. This is now Law and the Public Health Committee will be considering what areas should be declared "Improvement Areas" during the coming year.

(E) Licenced Premises.

Inspections of licenced premises have been made during the year, including those Clubs which require annual registration. On the whole these premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Many of the Public Houses will register and be inspected in accordance with the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. This legislation will not, however, apply to Private Clubs.

(F) Moveable Dwellings

There are no licenced sites within the Borough; various vans do arrive in the town and occupy such vacant land as they can find. Occupants of these vans do not have a water supply and rely for sanitary accommodation upon a hole in the ground or an Elsan closet. Information invariably reaches the department quite quickly and it is seldom these vans stay in the Borough for any length of time. However, it must be admitted that people who live in vans travelling around the country find it very difficult to find a site available when they arrive in many towns in this country.

(G) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough.

(H) Filthy or Verminous Premises

Treatment has been undertaken in respect of fleas and bugs in a very small number of premises during the year. It has also been necessary to persuade one or two occupants to cleanse the houses in which they live. Two notices were served under Section 83 of the Public Health Act requiring cleansing of filthy premises.

(I) Disinfection and Disinfestation

(i) Disinfection

Small amounts of bedding have been disinfected free of charge after an infectious illness and in some cases, disinfection has been carried out on request and a charge made. Occasional requests are

made for clothing which is being sent to persons living east of the 'Iron Curtain' to be disinfected. When this is done a certificate is issued to the effect that the articles have been disinfected.

(ii) Disinfestation

Requests for treatment to eradicate various insect pests were received during the year mainly in respect of wasps and beetles. A fee of 10/- is made for the destruction and removal of wasps' nests.

(J) Statutory Notices

Statutory notices were issued after a person failed to comply with the requirements of an informal notice. During the year 8 notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Public Health Act 1936; this figure does not include notices served under Section 24 and 39 of the Act which require the repair or reconstruction of sewers or drains. The majority of work required in connection with repairs of dwelling houses is achieved without the need to serve statutory notices.

(K) Public Conveniences

The Council has adopted a policy of the provision of modern public conveniences to replace obsolete ones and new conveniences will be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

Numerous complaints have been received concerning the under-ground antiquated conveniences at St. Peter's Green but owing to the fact that this area was used for the picking up and depositing of passengers on a through bus service it was thought advisable to leave them in existence, knowing they were sub-standard, rather than deprive such passengers of these facilities. The bus service has now been transferred to the new Omnibus Station in the town centre and these conveniences are to be closed permanently. It is hoped to find a suitable site not far from St. Peter's Green as this is an area in which the motorist can park and is an ideal situation for a public convenience.

Vandals are still responsible for a considerable amount of wanton damage. It makes one wonder whether free conveniences are really appreciated by members of the public.

V FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Food Premises

Regular inspections have been made of the food premises in the town and it will be realised that during the past few years there has been a considerable change in the design of food stores

particularly in the centre area where Super-Markets have been established. A number of smaller premises also have self service arrangements with the result that a tremendous quantity of the food sold is now wrapped. It is essential for all shopkeepers to ensure that refrigerated displays are not overloaded and that an effective system of ensuring that correct rotation of stocks takes place. Most firms will code their products in order that they know when the article was wrapped but it does seem to happen that some of these foods are not rotated correctly and that an article which is time expired according to the code is still sold to the public. No doubt each store has its own labour problem but, nevertheless, managements must take all possible steps to ensure that the food they sell is sound and is not an article which should have been withdrawn from sale. It will be realised that in the central area of the town especially, a number of new premises have been established and when the plans are received by the Borough Engineer the Public Health Department tries to ensure that the owners of the proposed food premises are informed of the exact requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Inspections are made of mobile food vans and as I have remarked in previous reports, it is impossible to have adequate supervision of this type of trading without registration of the vehicles. It is anticipated that revised legislation will be issued relating to trading from mobile vehicles and stalls.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

(B) Markets

Frequent visits are made to the foodstalls on the market. There are at the present time 40 stalls being used for the sale of food although the standard is good so far as this type of trading is concerned it obviously falls far below the food shops in the area. I feel that it will not be long before the sale of open food is forbidden from market stalls, and, there is no doubt, that this would assist in foods, such as shell fish, fish and cakes, being available in shops designed for the sale of such products. The sale of certain fruit, which it is difficult, even impossible to thoroughly cleanse by washing, should not be exposed to the dust and dirt of the atmosphere on open stalls and it is hoped the legislation now being considered will deal with this type of trading. The education for the past few years concerning smoking whilst handling food seems to be bearing fruit as there were no cases reported for the institution of legal proceedings in respect of this contravention.

(C) Ice Cream

The number of premises is as follows:

Manufacturers	5	Sale of Ice Cream	220
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Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results were as follows:

	No. of Samples	Percentage
Grade 1 Satisfactory ...	48	80%
Grade 2 Fairly Satisfactory	9	15%
Grade 3 Unsatisfactory ...	Nil	Nil
Grade 4 Very Unsatisfactory	3	5%

The standard suggested by the Public Health Laboratory Service is that over a six months' period, 50% of a vendor's samples should fall in Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 and II and not more than 20% in Grade III and none into Grade IV.

It was very disappointing to have three samples which fell into Grade IV and it is not possible to account for this. Each of the sources of supply were sampled again when the results were satisfactory. Here again it would seem that registration of mobile ice cream vehicles would be desirable. Any person who trades from a fixed point is required by law to have his premises registered but this does not apply to mobile ice cream vehicles.

(D) Sampling of Milk and Other Foods

Unsound Food

During the year 198 samples of milk and other foods were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

A sample of Madras Papadams was reported upon by the Analyst as not being clearly labelled, and after correspondence the Importers of this article agreed that all future shipments should be marked with the name and contents clearly stated and the name and addresses of the packers also.

A large number of complaints of unsound food were received in the department, the majority of these were in respect of mould growths or other conditions of which the vendor should be aware before a sale takes place; this emphasises the need for care by the shopkeeper, particularly when dealing with perishable articles.

During August, 4 tons of Primed Chilled Argentine Beef were found to be decomposing and unfit for human consumption. Arrangements were made for this meat to be diverted for conversion into animal food stuff. It would appear that this loss was caused by bad handling arrangements, the meat not being hung as chilled meat should be, and delay in distribution from the docks.

(E) Food Hygiene

The standard of food hygiene in the majority of food premises continues to improve although stock rotation is still not completely satisfactory in all premises.

When complaints are received of extraneous matter in food it is not unusual for the proprietor of the premises to be unable to say specifically when any particular article was delivered to the premises. This is difficult to understand as the main safeguard of any proprietor of a food shop handling perishable goods is to be able to say when the display life of an article has expired. When an article is not coded the usual plea is lack of staff or failure of staff to carry out instructions, but at least one firm in the town is able to prove delivery of every article received at the store.

The question of made up foods being on display other than in refrigerated cabinets it is hoped will soon cease and that legislation will be approved to prevent this unsatisfactory method of exposure for sale. It is extremely difficult even with refrigerated displays to maintain the right temperature in multiple stores when very large numbers of customers are present. A great deal of work still remains to be done concerning the temperatures of individual foodstuffs in refrigerated display cabinets and thermometers attached to the cabinets do not give a true temperature reading of all foodstuffs in the cabinet. The setting up of food premises without prior registration with the Local Authority is still causing concern, as it is often difficult to make the premises comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations although they are being used for the sale or preparation of food. In order that food premises, cafes, restaurants and similar premises can be built, reconstructed or adapted for the specific purpose, it is essential that some form of registration with the Local Authority should be possible before such a business is commenced.

The opening of a number of Asian and Oriental food premises in the Borough causes a certain amount of worry as many of the standards adopted are not those required in this country. Frequent visits and strict supervision are necessary to maintain the premises in compliance with the appropriate Regulations.

Despite a number of problems the general standard of food premises within the Borough continues to improve.

The Food Hygiene Courses organised by the Public Health Committee and Mander College were continued and the response was more encouraging in that 39 sat the examination during the year and 34 were successful. The total number of students holding food hygiene certificates is now 217. It was also pleasing to note that five students were prepared for the Certificate in the Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering of the Royal Society of Health and that 4 were successful. In future all the courses will be arranged so that students may sit for the Elementary and the Royal Society of Health Certificate.

The Public Health Inspectors also benefit from these courses

as they are able to discuss problems informally with the students amidst a happy atmosphere and away from food premises.

(F) Legal Proceedings

Legal proceedings were instituted in two instances: one was in respect of a food vehicle, the proprietor of which was fined £10 on each of two charges, i.e. dirty vehicle and dirty scale pan.

In the second case the proprietor of a cafe was fined a total of £24. 0s. 0d. (£3. 0s. 0d. on each of eight charges) for keeping premises in an unsatisfactory condition.

VI MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959 Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1949 - 60

Bedford is a specified area and during 1964 all milk sold in the district was tuberculin tested, pasteurised or sterilised milk. These designations were altered as from 1 st January 1965 and in future milk will be known as pasteurised, untreated or sterilised. There is only one dairy in the town where milk is pasteurised and bottled. During 1964 the firm receiving supplies of milk from March in the Isle of Ely was taken over by another dairy.

The milk sold from vending machines in the Borough was tuberculin tested milk produced in Buckinghamshire under licence issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Samples from these machines have again been disappointing: 48 samples being taken and 10 of these (20.8%) failed to satisfy the methylene blue test. In all 295 milk samples were submitted to this test which indicates the keeping quality of the milk and 30 (10.2%) failed.

During 1964 five premises were registered for the distribution of milk making a total of 106 so listed. There are only two main suppliers of milk in the Borough. All the other distributors received milk from these two sources.

The source of milk in the vending machines is additional to these two sources.

12 samples of raw milk (tuberculin tested) submitted were also examined for *Brucella Abortus*. All were negative.

112 milk samples were examined for the presence of antibiotics and these were all negative.

VII SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT 1958 Slaughter of Animals Act 1958

There is only one slaughterhouse in the Borough, this being operated by Canvins Supplies Limited and is situated in Windsor Road. There was a small increase in the number of animals killed at this

slaughterhouse, this mainly being due to an increase in the number of pigs slaughtered. I regret that it was necessary to condemn parts of two bovine animals affected by tuberculosis the first for some years. Both cases were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in order that a further investigation could be carried out.

The management of this slaughterhouse has put in hand a scheme for extending the premises and the erection of additional cooling space commenced at the end of the year. I think this will be a real improvement.

A charge is made for the meat inspection service and for the 12 months ended 31 st December 1964 the sum of £673 . 18s 0d. was received in respect of inspections at the slaughterhouse. A sum of £2 . 17s . 6d. was received from Kempston Urban District Council for meat inspection carried out at the slaughterhouse in its area. During the year 12 licences were issued to slaughtermen.

VIII CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The improvement of the pollution of the atmosphere from industries has continued throughout the year and there is no doubt that the industrialists in this area have made serious efforts to reduce the emission of all kinds of smoke to a minimum. Occasionally either from mechanical or human failure dark smoke is emitted but does not pass without comment. With the passing of the steam locomotives from Midland Road Station the pall of smoke which frequently hung over the marshalling sheds has now disappeared due to the equipping of this station with diesel locomotives which has reduced the pollution from this source considerably.

The old electricity generating station is still in operation and no improvements have been carried out despite many requests as the future of this is uncertain.

Numerous complaints are received about the Goldington generating station but considerable improvements have been effected to reduce the grit emission by improvement to the electrostatic precipitators and all complaints are referred to the Alkali Inspector.

The Smoke Control Area programme has been considerably delayed by the holding of a Public Inquiry in October 1963 and uncertainty with regard to open grate fuel supplies delayed the Minister's decision further. However, in May of this year the Minister's approval was received and work commenced immediately on circularising householders in No. 2 Smoke Control Area. The Minister's decision stated that as estimates had been based on the availability of open fire fuel and the conversion to the approved appliances, authority would be given if the Council decided to allow the installation of improved appliances; namely, gas fires; under floor draught fires; room heaters; and electrical appliances. The Council determined to give the owners of property

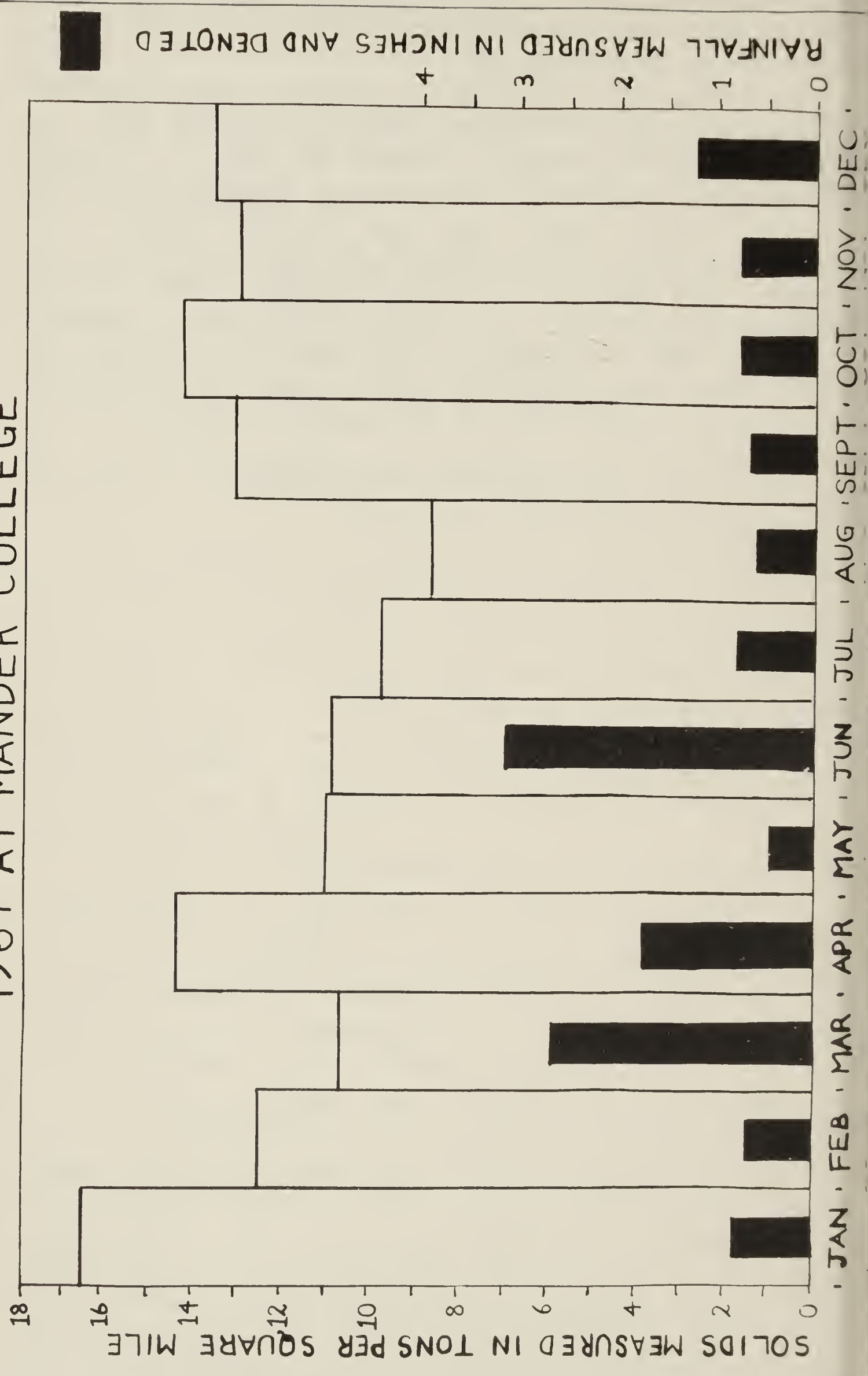
in the area a choice of conversion to approved appliances, or to the standard approved open fire. During the year a considerable number of householders made application for grants, and the majority were interested in the improved gas fires.

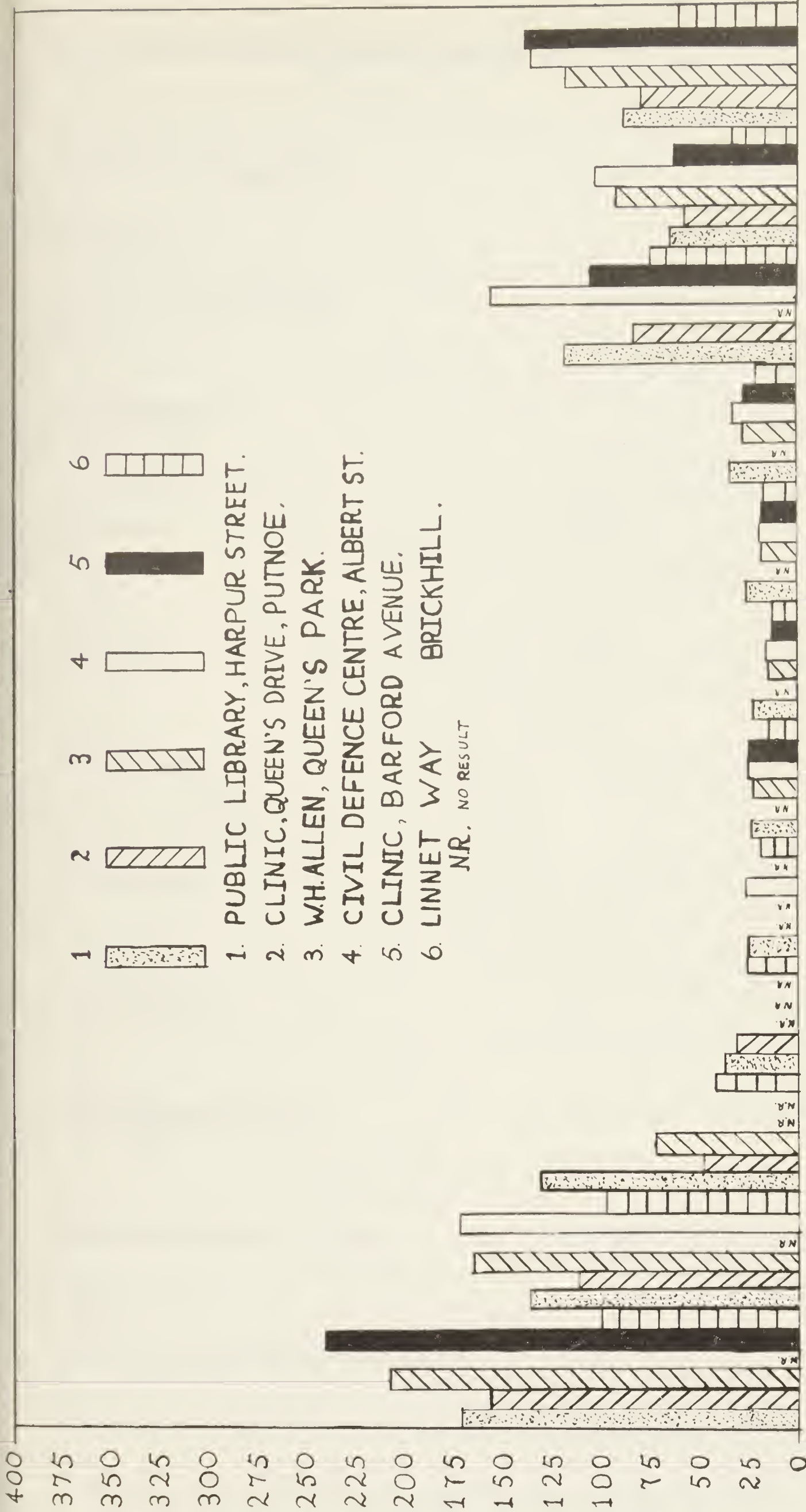
The Council's contribution in connection with the improved appliances was based on a maximum expenditure of £25 per room. This work has proceeded as rapidly as possible and there is no doubt the increased grant arrangements are appreciated by the owners in this area.

No. 3 Smoke Control Area which consisted entirely of new properties was approved by the Minister and became operative on 31st December 1964. Again it is surprising the large numbers of house owners who have applied for gas central heating in these properties.

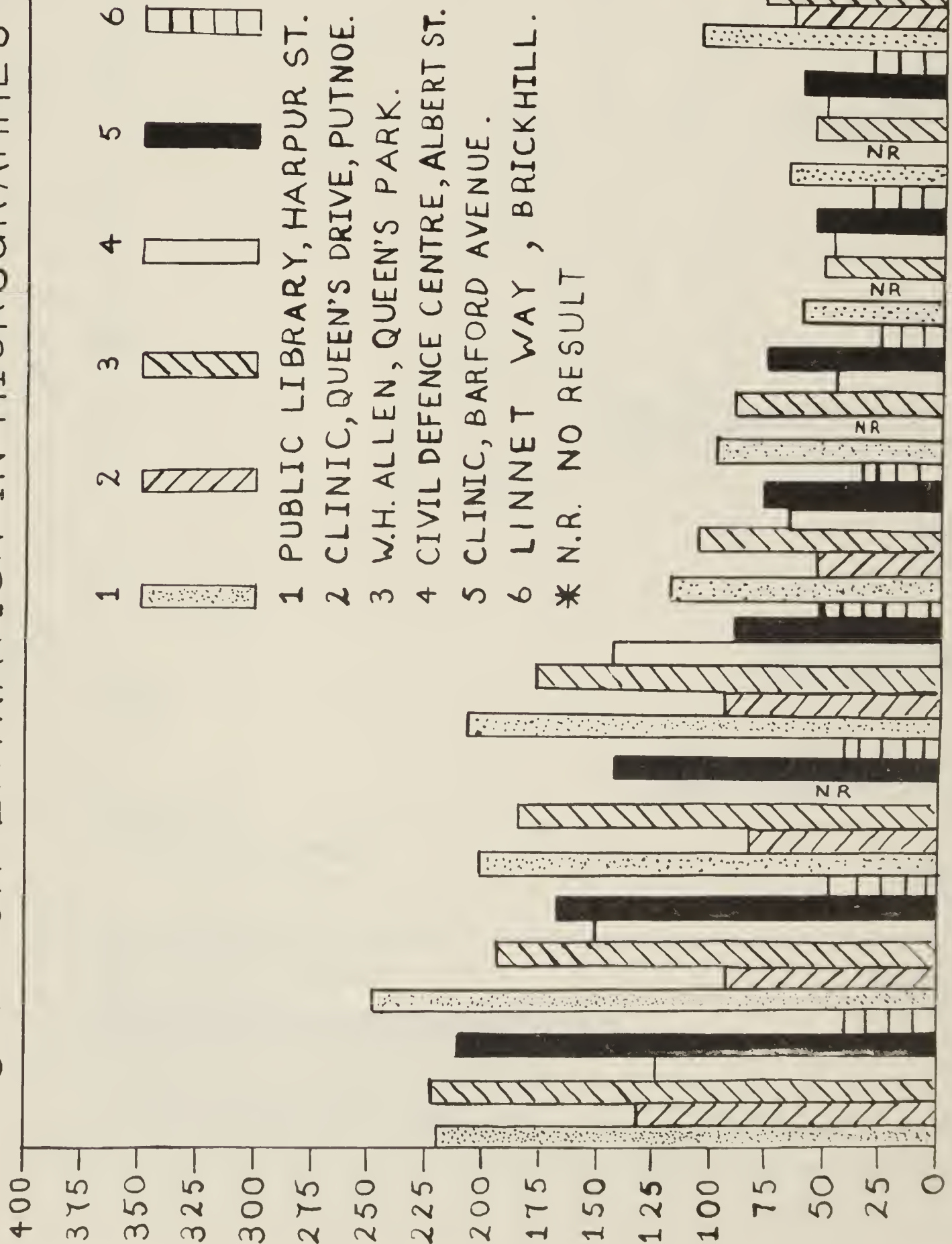
The Council has continued to take part in the national survey and six stations have operated throughout the year. There is no doubt that the level of pollution falls in the summer months, and this is in the main due to absence of household fires during these months. The graph indicates that in this Borough the domestic chimney is responsible for the majority of smoke near ground level.

MONTHLY DEPOSITS OF SOLIDS AND RAINFALL FOR 1964 AT MANDER COLLEGE





SO₂ CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE.



JAN · FEB · MAR · APR · MAY · JUN · JUL · AUG · SEPT · OCT · NOV · DEC ·
MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR 1934

IX OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Act came into operation in 1964 and after the 1st May, all persons intending to employ people in offices, shops or railway premises are required to notify the Local Authority or H.M. Factory Inspector. Premises already in use on that date were to register between 1st May and 31st July 1964.

During the period since registration commenced and the end of the year, the occupiers of 709 premises have forwarded the required forms to the Local Authority. The attached Table shows the various numbers of premises included in this figure. It is not known whether all properties have registered; it may be that some of the 700 premises need not have registered. I have no doubt that there are premises for which a notification has not yet been received which are required by the act to be registered, and it may be that some of the registrations made will in time be forwarded to H.M. Factory Inspector. Likewise some of the registrations which he has received may be forwarded to the Local Authority.

Only 10 detailed inspections, all of shops, have been made during 1964. The appropriate record forms are now available and it is anticipated that during 1965 all of the premises which require to be registered will be inspected and records completed.

Informal notification of contravention of the Act has been made in five cases. The registration forms (corrected where necessary when inspections have been made) show that 7,453 persons are employed in premises covered by the Act, of these 3,205 are males and 4,248 females. It is anticipated that these figures will undergo some change when inspections have been completed as it is felt that in quite a number of cases part-time workers have not been included.

Occupiers of premises are required to notify the Enforcing Authority when accidents occur, causing the death of a person employed to work in the premises, or disables any such person for more than three days from doing his usual work.

5 notifications have been received. All have been investigated. None were fatal.

X FACTORIES ACT 1957

140 visits of inspection were made to factories during 1964 and 19 informal notices were served in respect of defects mainly relating to sanitary conveniences.

XI PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Some 200 manholes were baited with Fluoroacetamide and results were quite good. This treatment was undertaken by a private firm.

Treatment for rodents in private houses is carried out free of charge whilst 15/- per man/hour is charged in respect of contracts

made for treatment at business premises. 63 contracts were entered into and the sum of £157 . 10s . 0d. received.

XII OTHER ACTS

1. Noise Abatement Act 1960

The Act has not resulted in a large number of complaints, as the majority of the industries in the area are not heavy engineering, and where complaints are received, at the large factories every endeavour is made to eliminate the nuisance as far as practicable. An interesting example of this was the Biddenham Works of W.H. Allen, Sons & Co, Ltd, where noise and vibration had been the cause of complaint for a number of years. I did suggest to the firm that in order to prevent the exhaust from diesel engines, being discharged at low level it would be advantageous for them to discharge at a much higher level. The installation of a tall elegant chimney has resulted not only in the dispersal of the exhaust above the houses but has also contributed considerably to the elimination of noise. Despite these improvements complaints were received from the original complainants that the chimney was unsightly.

Noise and Dust Nuisance

For many years complaints have been received of noise and dust nuisance from the Grain Silo, to the South of the town. The building under the control of the Ministry of Works and Public Buildings has been let to a private contractor and although every attempt had been made to eliminate dust, nuisance still occurred. The Silo was operated on an all pneumatic suction system and though modifications were carried out by contractors on behalf of the Ministry of Works it had never operated without creating both dust and noise nuisance. The whole system of grain movement has now been changed to mechanical and all working parts are inside the building. This has resulted in the elimination of the dust nuisance up to the present time there has been no complaint of noise nuisance from the operation of the machines. Smoke nuisance from the furnaces providing the power had been the subject of complaint but the operators have been persuaded to use only smokeless fuel and eliminate this nuisance. Since 1954. complaints have been very numerous but I hope that in future nuisance from dirt, noise and smoke will be eliminated.

2. Rag, Flock and Other Filling Material Act 1951

Five premises are registered No contraventions were discovered during the year.

3. Pet Animals Act 1951

Five premises are registered and all are satisfactorily maintained.

4. National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 50

Burial of the Dead

Funerals of six persons were undertaken as no other arrangements had been made.

No.	Age	Sex	Cost of Burial or Cremation	Recovery of Expenses
1	37	M	£15 . 0s. 0d.	Full Cost Recovered
2	Still born		£2 . 0s. 0d.	No Death Grant
3	2	M	£6 . 5s. 0d.	Full Cost Recovered
4	5 months	M	£6 . 5s. 0d.	Full Cost Recovered
5	55 approx.	M	£15 . 5s. 0d.	No Death Grant £10 recovered from Estate
6	4	M	£10 .15s. 0d.	Death Grant - part cost recovered

XIII PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

Public Health Education is now occupying a great deal of the Public Health Inspector's time. Last year it was in connection with the Housing Act and its application to houses in multiple occupation; and the Clean Air Act 1956 and its application to smoke control areas. During the past year educational emphasis has been placed on food hygiene in relation to preparation and display and discussions with the various trades on improving food handling techniques and stock rotation. The latter part of the year was devoted to education with relation to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and the forms of registration. This legislation is very complicated as the Ministry has endeavoured to remove anomalies by explicit instructions on the application of the Act. This form of legislation is useful in so far as it applies to specific problems but gives little latitude in actual interpretation according to the locality in which the premises are situated. By the end of the year it was not felt that anything like a 100% of the registrations had been made but this will resolve itself as inspections proceed. The overlapping between the Factory Inspectorate and the Public Health Inspectors will be resolved by discussions and co-operation between the two bodies in order that time will not be wasted in both officers inspecting the same premises.

XIV Statistical Tables

1. Housing

(A) Action Taken During 1964.

1.	Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:	
(1)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	710
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerously injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	117
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers... ..	63
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -	
(a)	By Owners	4
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts -	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices (Formal and Informal) were served requiring defects to be remedied	74
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -	
(a)	By Owners... ..	10
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	33
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	6
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	11
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	1
(4)	Number of dwellinghouses where closing orders were in force but which have been demolished	24

(d)	Proceedings under Section 44 of the Housing Act, 1957 - Number of dwellinghouses included in clearance areas demolished.	...	...	...	...	18
(e)	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957-					
	(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made.					—
	(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.					1
(f)	Number of Council-owned properties demolished.					18
(g)	Number of privately-owned properties demolished without recourse to formal action	...	...	...	...	—

(B) Houses in Multiple Occupation

Number of premises occupied as Houses in Multiple Occupation at 31st December, 1964						
	...	...	...	...	...	662
Number of persons occupying these premises:						
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	4,617
Children	...	...	...	...	...	1,381
Total Persons					...	<u>5,998</u>

NATIONALITIES OF OCCUPANTS OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION SINCE 1955.

NATIONALITY	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.	Ad.	Ch.
Albanian ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American ...	20	4	11	3	12	3	14	5	20	3	30	11	30	9	36	7	44	8	29	5
Arabs (Aden) ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-
West Indian ...	-	-	199	8	220	21	388	43	364	53	381	81	531	129	717	151	807	216	808	248
Chinese ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	18	-	9	-
Czechs ...	8	3	4	-	4	-	5	-	2	-	4	-	6	-	2	1	4	-	2	-
Dutch ...	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English ...	278	54	237	30	198	31	196	36	274	63	313	76	299	72	322	67	567	113	492	92
Estonian ...	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
German ...	8	2	11	-	8	-	7	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	4	1	5	-	2	-
Greek ...	10	3	6	2	6	2	4	4	4	2	1	-	1	-	12	7	12	9	10	6
Hungarian ...	4	-	4	-	6	-	18	1	33	8	32	9	31	9	29	11	47	21	42	17
Indian ...	25	-	24	-	34	-	82	7	140	17	135	16	165	4	341	68	458	104	534	124
Irish ...	92	15	96	17	101	22	127	27	200	32	199	34	199	43	227	40	241	37	169	24
Italian ...	1414	285	1895	510	2065	642	2244	787	2122	980	2116	1079	2187	1094	2015	897	1812	812	1740	755
Jugoslavs ...	74	13	93	24	94	31	98	39	103	39	100	56	96	52	98	53	70	29	72	37
Latvian ...	51	4	70	7	64	5	62	9	61	12	48	10	51	9	39	7	53	7	29	4
Lithuanian ...	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	2	-
Maltese ...	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Nigerian ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
Pakistani ...	-	-	-	-	38	-	132	3	242	2	248	18	180	29	394	11	456	8	506	25
Polish ...	219	55	211	54	191	50	189	50	158	43	147	48	144	48	136	39	133	36	132	37
Roumanian ...	4	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Ukranian ...	33	9	41	3	38	5	37	13	36	8	36	6	31	6	32	7	31	5	33	7
TOTAL	2250	449	2916	660	3087	813	3611	1025	3781	1263	3826	1448	3984	1507	4427	1366	4744	1405	4617	1381
	2699		3576		3906		4636		5044		5274		5491		5793		6140		6060	

3. Rent Act, 1957

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair or for the Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair during 1964.

4. Food Inspection

(A) NO. OF PREMISES

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Brewery and Soft Drink Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	52
Canteens (works and schools)	...	...	...	...	...	60
Chemists and Druggists	...	...	...	...	...	24
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	85
Fishmongers (including fish friers)	...	...	...	...	...	18
Food Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	54
Grocery and Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	158
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	93
Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	2

In addition there are forty stalls on the Market Square, as follows -

Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	3
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fruit and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	1

(B) SAMPLES SENT TO PUBLIC ANALYST

Purchases

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Bread and Bread and Butter ...	—	2
Cream ...	—	2
Cakes and Pastries ...	—	3
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	—	2
Drugs ...	—	2
Fish, Tinned, and Fish Pastes	—	5
Fruit Drinks, Juices, Squashes and Minerals..	—	3
Groceries, Miscellaneous ...	—	48
Ice Cream ...	—	8
Meat and Meat Products ...	—	28
Milk ...	14	71
Sausages and Sausage Meat ...	—	8
Sweets ...	—	2
	14	184

SAMPLES REPORTED TO BE NOT GENUINE OR OTHERWISE GIVING RISE TO IRREGULARITY

Sample No.	Commodity	Nature of Adulteration (as a result of examination by Public Analyst)	Remarks
988	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of 2.66%	Sample obtained from vending machine. Third portion handed to occupiers of premises. Person supplying milk not notified. Letter to person supplying milk.
995	Madras Pappadams	Ingredients not declared	All future shipments to be marked as follows:- (1) Name & contents will be clearly stated. 2 Ingredients will be stated. 3 Name and address of the Packers or if prepacked on their behalf the Importers name will be stated.
1009	Crumpet	Contained cigarette end	Proceedings authorised. Manufacturers fined £5; costs not allowed.
1027	Sausages	Contained Sulphur Dioxide to extent 176ppm.	Informal Sample. Letter to Vendor.
1045	Apple Pie	Stained with Indigo carmine	Investigations made. No further action.
1071	Black Currants in syrup	Contained colouring; Label in English stated that colouring was added. Label in French that colouring was not added.	Old stock. No further tins available. Wholesaler not known.
1080	Paprika Speck	Article unknown to Public Analyst who recommended that ingredients be declared on label or if sold as an open pack & exempted from declaration of ingredients, that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food be approached with a view to amending the Labeling of Food Order with regard to continental foods.	An information card giving details of the food was on display in the shop.
1134	Cake-foreign body	This substance was partly burnt coke weighing 0.19gm.	Unsatisfactory evidence
	Tinned Garden Peas	Offensive odour - due to decomposition by bacterial action and unfit for human consumption	No further tins discovered. Warning letter to Vendor.

Sample No.		Commodity	Nature of Adulteration (as a result of examination by Public Analyst)	Remarks
Formal	Informal			
	1152	Tinned Raspberries	Heavy bacterial contamination	Investigation requested Wholesalers. Arrangement made for Wholesalers to withdraw all unsold tins and these to be examined.
	1169	Corned Beef	Slightly contaminated with iron rust	Analyst of the opinion that rust not injurious to health

(D) UNSOUND FOOD

Article	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
of Milk	Private Individual	Leaf in Milk	Proceedings authorised. Council's witness died before case heard.
uit	Private Individual	Contaminated with soot	Investigations made Letter to manufacturers.
er	Private Individual	Mould Growth	Investigations made. Complainant did not wish to give evidence. Letter to Vendor.
se	Private Individual	Mould growth	Investigations made. Letter to vendor.
ed Meat	Private Individual	Glass in Meal	Meal cooked at home. Not certain whether glass was in toast or butter or, did in fact occur through household accident. No further action.
age Rolls	Private Individual	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5.
	Private Individual	Glass	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10 plus 3/- costs.
en Beans	Private Individual	Rotten & putrefactive	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10.
ldar se	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Letter to Vendor.
	Private Individual	Glass	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10.
Fancies	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Letter to Vendor.
ocolate	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Letter to Vendor.
of Bread	Private Individual	Mould	Investigations made. Letter to Vendor.
Patty	Private Individual	Mould	Unsatisfactory evidence Letter to Manufacturers.
Luncheon t	Private Individual	Decomposing	Witness was not prepared to give evidence. Letter to Vendor.
	Private Individual	Bad	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10.
ages	Private Individual	Piece of metal	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers.

Article	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
Milk	Private Individual	Flies	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5.
Sausages	Private Individual	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5.
Bread	Catering Officer Local Hospital	Mould	Occurred at Local Hosp Advice given regarding proper rotation of food stocks.
Bread	Catering Officer Local Hospital	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case dismissed.
Pork Pie	Private Individual	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5.
Malt Loaf	Private Individual	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10.
Cornish Pastie	Private Individual	Mould	Unsatisfactory evidence. Letter to Vendor.
Carton of Milk	Private Individual	Maggots	Unsatisfactory evidence. Letter to Vendor.
Skinless Sausages	Private Individual	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5.
Sliced Wrapped Loaf	Private Individual	Mould	Unsatisfactory evidence. Letter to Vendor.
Orangeade	Mineral Water Manufacturers	Containing Methylated Spirit	Investigations made. Letter sent to Offenders.
Milk	Private Individual	Glass	Unsatisfactory evidence. Letter to Vendor.
Bacon	Kitchen Superintendent	Fly eggs.	Investigations made. Letter to Vendor.
Pork Pie	Private Individual	Mould	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £7 plus 16/- costs.
Travelling Food Vehicle	Discovered by Public Health Inspector	Contravention of Food Hygiene Regulations	Proceedings authorised. Case Proved. Fined £20.
Joint of Bacon	Private Individual	Decomposing	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10.
Chocolates	Private Individual	Infestation by a larva of Ephestia Moth	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers.
Chocolates	Private Individual	Stale and Rancid	Investigations made. Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Pie	Private Individual	Liquified Gelatine	Investigations made. No further action.

Article	Source of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken
	Private Individual	Maggots	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5 plus 16/- costs.
3 Ham	Private Individual	Maggots	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £5.
d pple s	Catering Officer Training College	Honey Bees	Investigations made. Insects probably gained entry before sealing of tins in Kenya. No further action.
d further ges	Private Individual	Tin blown and emitted offensive odour,	Proceedings authorised. Defendants fined £20.
n Peas	Private Individual	Pieces of Pea Pod and a Chrysalis	Investigations made. Warning letter to Packers
.	Private Individual	Infringement of Food Hygiene Regulations	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £24.
k	Private Individual	Metal Foil Cap in Bottle	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £15.
d r	Private Individual	Fly in Dinner	Proceedings authorised. Case proved. Fined £10.
k	Private Individual	Bottom of bottle (interior) found to be coated with a fungoid growth.	Unsatisfactory evidence.

(E) DAIRIES AND MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Premises registered as Dairies ...	...	...	...	1
Milk Distributors ...	...	...	...	106

(F) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) LICENCES

	No. of Licences
Pasteurised Milk ...	*105
Tuberculin Tested Milk ...	55
Sterilised Milk ...	41
Total ...	201

* Includes one pasteurisation plant

(G) EXAMINATION OF SPECIALLY DESIGNATED MILKS

Designation of milk	Samples submitted.	Methylene Blue Test*		Phosphatase - Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised ...	105	94	7	104	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	99	82	13	99	-	-	-
Sterilised ...	43	-	-	-	-	43	-
Tuberculin Tested (Raw) ...	48	33	10	-	-	-	-

* The Methylene Blue Test in respect of 4 Pasteurised, 4 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and 5 Tuberculin Tested (Raw) samples was invalid as the atmosphere shade temperature exceeded 65° F. 1 Pasteurised was broken in the Laboratory.

(H) SLAUGHTERHOUSES

(1) Carcasses Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Goats	Pigs	TOTAL
Number killed and inspected	3,126	313	413	7,393	17	4,892	16,154
<i>diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticercosis</i>							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	2	1	6	—	13	23
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	974	39	7	262	—	600	1,882
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticercosis	31.19	12.52	1.93	3.62	—	12.53	11.78
<i>erculosis only-</i>							
Whole carcass condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	65	67
Percentage of number inspected affected with erculosis	0.64	—	—	—	—	1.33	0.42
<i>cercosis -</i>							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	32	1	—	—	—	—	33
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	32	1	—	—	—	—	33
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(2) Meat Weight Condemned

Class of Animal	Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			Total Ibs.
	Whole Carcass	Part Carcass & Offal	Ibs.	Whole Carcass	Part Carcass & Offal	Ibs.	
Cattle (excluding calves) ...	—	2	126	1	974	13,177	13,303
Calves ...	—	—	—	2	39	1,596	1,596
Sheep and Lambs ...	—	—	—	1	7	59	59
Goats ...	—	—	—	6	262	1,125	1,125
Pigs ...	—	65	915	13	600	4,442	5,357
TOTALS ...	—	67	1,041	23	1,882	20,399	21,440

(J) OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

Class of Food

Bacon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cake ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen Foods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse Radish ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maccaroni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat, imported ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poultry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sausages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweets and Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinned Goods - Various commodities (3,488 containers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yams ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total lbs ... 20

5. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

TABLE A — REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total Number of Premises Registered at end of the year	Number of Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ...	245	245	—
Retail Shops	375	375	10
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	51	51	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	33	33	—
Fuel Storage depots	5	5	—
Totals ...	709	709	10

TABLE B — NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

TABLE C - EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace				No. of persons Employed
ces	...	...	...	3,566
os	...	...	...	3,006
olesale departments and warehouses				460
ering establishments open to the Public				346
teens	...	...	...	63
l Storage Depots				12
TOTAL				7,453

Total Males 3,205

Total Females 4,248

TABLE D — EXEMPTIONS

There were no exemptions granted during 1964.

TABLE E — PROSECUTIONS

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS COMPLETED IN 1964

Nil

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22	Nil
Number of interim orders granted	Nil

TABLE F — INSPECTORS

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	8
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

6 Factories Act, 1961

) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	No. on Register	No. of inspections	No. of written notices	No. of occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	30	17	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	258	117	19	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	59	6	5	—
Total	347	140	24	—

(B) CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which proceedings were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences —					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	12	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	3	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	5	4	—	—	—
Total ...	19	24	—	—	—

(C) OUTWORK

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by section 113 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, etc. ...	37	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen...	7	—	—	—	—	—
Curtain and furniture hangings ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery ...	1	—	—	—	—	—

There is a Nil return for all other types of outwork.

7. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(A) Premises Inspected and Treated

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	Agricultural	Business	Total
Number of properties inspected on complaint ...	25	385	3	89	502
Number of such properties found to be infested with:					
S: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	17	341	3	58	419
E:	8	32	—	31	71
Number of properties inspected survey	3	114	1	25	143
Number of properties found to be infested with:					
S: Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	10	—	3	13
E:	—	10	—	—	10
Number of infested properties inspected by Local Authority ...	25	393	3	92	513
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections) ...	121	1,986	16	333	2,456
Number of notices served —					
Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
Structural works ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of block control measures carried out ...	—				

(B) Sewer Treatments

Number of manholes test baited	199
Number of manholes showing take	46
Number of manholes showing no take	153
Number of manholes baited (Sodium Fluoracetate)	200

8. Premises Disinfested

Premises	Nature of Vermin	Number of Premises
Houses—Council	Bugs Ants Wasps Beetles, etc.	6 3 1 1
Houses—privately owned	Bugs Ants Wasps Beetles, etc.	2 5 25 15
Business premises	Bugs Ants Wasps Beetles, etc.	— 6 1 9
Total		74

9. Summary of General Inspections and Administrative Duties

Housing

Houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1957	96
Houses totally unfit for human habitation	10
Premises inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936	614
Premises where nuisances discovered	106
Premises where nuisances abated	110
Revisits to houses under Housing and Public Health Acts	491

Overcrowding (not including houses in Multiple Occupation)

Visits	2
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Infectious Diseases

Investigations undertaken	582
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Verminous and other Conditions

Visits to verminous premises	48
-------------------------------------	----

Drainage

House drains tested on payment of fee	—
Drains tested or inspected on complaint	156
Revisits during repairs or reconstruction	88

Visits to

Houses in Multiple Occupation	1,108
Moveable Dwellings, Caravans, etc.	8
Public Houses	71
Clubs	23

Hotels ...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Restaurants ...	...	...	...	...	...	389
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	...	...	51
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	529
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Shops and Premises where Food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale	...	...	...	...	...	1,127
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	24
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	117
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	17
Work places ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Outworkers ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shops under Section 38, Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	96
Premises where animals are kept	...	...	...	...	...	32
Offensive trade premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sundry nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,346

Food and Drugs

Samples submitted to Public Analyst :

Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other foods and drugs	...	...	...	...	...	105

Samples examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service:

Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	...	...	60

Total number of samples obtained for examination	...	...	...	...	...	553
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Rats and Mice Destruction

Inspection of premises, etc. by Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	201
Inspection of premises, etc. by Rodent Operators	...	...	...	...	...	645
Visits for treatment, including revisits	...	...	...	...	...	2,440

Fire Act

Interviews ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Inspections for Certificates of Disrepair, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5

Smoke Abatement

Observations ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Interviews with managers, stokers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inspection of boiler plants	...	...	...	...	...	25
Smoke Control Area - visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,377
Atmospheric pollution apparatus - Recordings	...	...	...	...	...	1,670

General and Office Routine

Visits for interviews with owners, agents, builders, tenants, etc.	506
Interviews at office with owners, agents, builders, tenants, etc.	594
Attendances at magistrates' courts	28

General Administration

Notices served:

	Informal	Formal
Housing Act	51	46
Landlord and Tenant Act	2	—
Public Health Act	66	48
Factories Act	24	—
Food Hygiene Regulations ...	29	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	4	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	2	—
Total number of notices served	176	94

9. Detailed nature of work carried out as a result of Notices

(A) DWELLINGHOUSES

General Improvements

Defective roofs repaired or renewed	27
Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or renewed ...	20
Damp walls remedied	17
Defective walls, brickwork and pointing made sound	22
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	1
Defective floors repaired or renewed	11
Defective windows repaired or renewed	46
Defective doors repaired or renewed	3
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	1
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or renewed	5
Chimney heads or pots repaired or renewed	3
Defective ceilings made sound	5
Other general improvements	39

Water Closets

New compartments built	1
Pedestal pans provided in lieu of defective pans ...	10
Fittings repaired or renewed	5
Other improvements	10

Yards

Sanitary dustbins provided	7
Outhouses repaired	4
Boundary Walls and fences repaired	3

(B) OTHER HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Additional sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.' compartments cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C.' compartment fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pedestal pans provided in lieu of defective pans	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other improvements	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

(C) FOOD PREMISES

General cleansing and redecoration	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hot and Cold water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Clothing lockers provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. compartment cleansed and fittings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
"Now wash your hands" notices provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soap, towels and nail brushes provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
First Aid Materials provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other improvements	...	...	...	...	...	12

(D) OTHER PREMISES

Factories

Sanitary accommodation requirements complied with :

(a) Provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Other defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	8

REPORT
ON THE
School Health Service

Telephone No:
Bedford 67422

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
BEDFORD.
MARCH 1965.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Since its inception on the 1st January, 1908, the School Health Service has rapidly widened its scope and interest while still maintaining the original precise framework which the Education Act of 1907 laid down. Looking back it is of interest to see what prompted this comprehensive and far sighted scheme.

During the latter half of the 19th Century Public Health had made great strides in overcoming environmental hazards, but interest was only slowly awakening with regard to the Personal Health Services and in particular the health of the mother and her child, which assumes such importance today.

At the time of the Boer War it was discovered for the years 1901 and 1902 that nearly 40% of the recruits were unfit on account of poor eyesight, heart lesions, poor physical development and poor dentition. This and other evidence led up to the setting up of the Interdepartmental Committee on Physical Deterioration in 1903 and which reported in 1904 with a comprehensive list of recommendations. These in later years were nearly all implemented in various statutes and the setting up of a comprehensive School Health Service was one of these recommendations.

Once established the School Health Service soon recognised that the Medical Profession had here an ideal opportunity to practise preventive medicine in the schools so that early signs of disease or disorder could be detected and alleviated.

Today School preventive medicine may be seen in action in the routine screening of children for dental decay by the School Dental Service; the scheme for the detection of possible latent tuberculosis; and the vaccinations with B.C.G. vaccine against tuberculosis; repeated visual checks throughout school life to detect deterioration of vision and allied conditions, while in the last year in infant school all school children have a routine test to exclude any possibility of deafness. An early assessment of the children's educational progress at 7-8 years is a scheme peculiar to the Borough of Bedford which picks out those who gain little benefit from the present educational

system and who require remedial or special help. Of less significance now is the routine cleanliness inspection carried out by the School Nurse while of course the over-all picture of our children's health is given by the Medical Inspection itself.

Today, no less than in 1908, the School Health Service provides a comprehensive means of providing help and treatment where otherwise none would be available since time has shown that to detect disease and disorder one must actively go and seek it out.

In addition to the screening of Borough Children outlined above there is purposely easy access to the School Medical Officer by Head Teachers, parents and others who seek advice on particular problems. Increasingly the work of the School Health Services is that of a team involving as it does the close collaboration between the School Medical Officer and school staff, nursing staff, the Child Guidance Clinic, General Practitioners, Consultant Hospital Staff, The Italian Vice Consulate and the Local Education Authority to whom the Medical Officer has the sole responsibility of any recommendations made. Such team work is necessary since much of the work deals with complex educational and psychological problems, involving, as they do, the basic family unit.

Particular mention must be made of the handicapped child for whom school placement poses difficulties. There are relatively few places available but placement of the educationally subnormal child presents a very acute problem. As Members are aware there is only one Day E.S.N. School in the County, which serves the needs of Bedfordshire County Council and the Borough and which is under increasing pressure from an ever increasing waiting list of those children requiring the help that only special tuition can provide. At the present time there are sufficient numbers of children resident in the Borough who could fill this school. Regretably there is no immediate prospect of a second school being built on account of lack of funds. This is particularly unfortunate since it has led many to believe that there is no point in seeking out these children who need help, to the increasing detriment of those who do not.

The figures in my report show that again the general health of the children remains satisfactory.

I wish to thank my deputy Dr. E. Ellice Henderson, Dr. Anne Harries and Dr. Mollie Scott-Clarke, also the Head Teachers and the Education Department for their valuable help and co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

CLIVE L. SHARP.

School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK
OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

I INTRODUCTION

The general pattern of the School Health Service during 1964 follows the lines of previous years. The school population increased from 8,956 at the beginning of January 1964, to 9,456 at the start of January 1965. The number of foreign children in attendance at Borough Schools similarly increased from 1,434 to 1,658. The following table gives the number of children attending the 26 Borough Schools.

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>No. of Schools</u>	<u>No. on Roll</u>
Nursery	1	44
Infant	8	1864
Primary Junior Mixed	7	2625
Primary Junior Mixed and Infant	3	1596
Secondary Modern	6	2925
Co-educational Selective (Mixed)	1	402
	26	9456

II SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Below are given the figures showing the number of inspections carried out as compared with the previous year.

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Routine inspections	2,558	2,522
Special inspections at schools	9	17
Special inspections at clinics	250	282
Re-inspections	305	384

As can be seen, the total number of statutory or routine inspections are about the same although the numbers needing re-inspection have increased. Routine inspections are carried out at 5 years, on school entry, 11 years, before transfer to secondary schools and at 14 years, the year prior to a pupil leaving school. Defects found during these routine examinations are recalled for re-inspection by the School Medical Officer at appropriate intervals as required.

Special examinations, which increased during 1964, are carried out at the request of parents, teachers, the Education Department or other source. These examinations complement the routine inspection and enable rapid advice and/or treatment, to be instituted whenever necessary. Problems occurring in this category usually relate to poor attendance records, failure to progress at school, behaviour problems and problems relating to physical fitness. The increase which occurred during 1964 is an indication of the value of these special examinations.

III CONDITIONS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

From Table III it will be noted that the incidence of all defects is generally highest in school entrants as opposed to the final and intermediate inspections. This is evidence of the particular value of the first routine examination.

In general the physical fitness of the schoolchildren was good, only 24% or 6 out of 2,522 were found to be unsatisfactory. As in the past, the major categories of defects are seen under defects of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, and orthopaedic and postural defects.

Eye Defects

The majority of defects were refractive errors, and were fairly constant in number at each routine inspection. Defects found were referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon unless already under treatment by an optician. During 1964 it was brought to this Department's notice that a lot of the consultant's time was being wasted by parents failing to bring their children for appointments, but, by modification of the referral system this has been over-come. Squint errors were however, as usual, more commonly found at school entry and were referred for orthoptic treatment.

Ears, Nose and Throat

Conditions affecting the ears, nose and throat were at their highest at school entry. These defects are often related to a hearing difficulty usually associated with an upper respiratory infection, nasal catarrh or a tendency to repeated colds.

Since the ability to hear well is so important, steps are routinely taken to test the hearing of all children in their last years at Infant School by means of a screening or "Sweep" test. This is carried out by the Authority. If a defect is found a more detailed follow-up test is given. Further investigations may be carried out by reference to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist at Bedford General Hospital.

During the year, 2 children were referred for consultant opinion to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department on account of infected tonsils and adenoids and allied conditions. In a number of other cases, arrangements for treatment had already been made before or after entry to school, independent of the School Health Service.

Apart from cases where deafness or ear disease appeared to be associated with diseased tonsils and adenoids, 23 children were referred to hospital for deafness or ear disease. As in the past, children are kept in periodic review when it is thought that the condition will settle down in time without the necessity of Hospital treatment.

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

These defects are most commonly observed at school entry although only relatively few require active treatment. This treatment was undertaken by the Bedford College of Physical Education until September 1964. Subsequently a Physiotherapist has held a class for remedial exercises at Putnoe Junior Mixed School each Monday from 4. p.m. - 5. p.m.

A comparison with previous years is difficult since opinions differ amongst Medical Officers as to what may be considered normal.

Uncleanliness

Cleanliness inspections are carried out each term at all primary schools. If dirty heads, i.e. contaminated with nits or lice, are found these children are supplied with a special shampoo. If very dirty they are excluded from school until cleansed. If unable to be cleansed by this method, they are sent to the Cleansing Station. Out of the total of 17,283 examined by school nurses, 99 children were found with nits or lice in their hair, compared with 109 in 1963.

All too often the same families are the source of infection and in some cases this reflects the poor standards of home care, coupled with the inability to co-operate with the necessary measures for control. Mainly because of this it was necessary to cleanse ten children at the Borough Cleansing Station. This compares unfavourably with only 4 children in 1963.

IV. OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Medical Examination of Candidates for Admission to Training Colleges and to the Teaching Profession

During the year 13 students applying for admission to training colleges were medically examined. A chest X-ray examination was

arranged where considered necessary. 14 candidates for entrance to the teaching profession were examined. Here a chest X-ray examination is automatically required in each case.

Arrangements were also made for 23 female students and 5 female candidates for entrance to the teaching profession to be examined by a lady doctor on the staff of the Bedfordshire County Council Health Department.

Employment of Children Byelaws

298 children were medically examined in 1964 compared with 243 for 1963.

As can be seen this figure has increased slightly as compared with 1963, but attention should be drawn to the fact that while the basis for these byelaws contained in the Childrens and Young Persons Act of 1933 were originally aimed at preventing the physically and mentally immature child from being utilised as cheap labour to the possible detriment of its future health and education, it is felt that since the hours worked are limited by law as also are the forms of occupation in which the child is permitted to find employment, the need for a doctor to certify fitness is generally unnecessary, since the few conditions which would prevent such employment are self-limiting in any case. No child during 1963 or 1964 was prevented from undertaking employment on medical grounds.

V DENTAL TREATMENT

As stated in past years, dental care arrangements are still inadequate for the need, a position which is caused by the lack of financial inducement for dental assistants to work in the school health service instead of private practice.

The position, however, has eased since June, 1964, when Mr. H.W. Sheasby, Chief Dental Officer for the County, supplemented the previously existing arrangements by giving approximately five sessions per week. Mr. J.E. Cruickshank, a County Dental Officer, continues to give six sessions per week to the Borough for the inspection and treatment of children.

VI SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT

Speech Therapy

During the year 106 children received speech therapy as compared with 109 in 1963. A full-time speech therapist was shared with the County until the 31st August and in addition we had the services of a part-time speech therapist until the end of September, 1964.

As from 1st September a new speech therapist was appointed and she gives 8/10 of her services to the Borough and 2/10 to the County.

Minor Ailments

While Minor Ailments Clinics were once in vogue the position has gradually been to refer such children to the family practitioner thereby avoiding unnecessary over-lapping of services. Two clinics are, however, still in use and are held north and south of the river twice a week, at Union Street and Barford Avenue respectively, for treatment by the school nurses. Particular advantage is taken of these clinics by those heads of schools who have a greater proportion of foreign children on the roll who might otherwise default treatment.

The following statement shows the number of attendances

	1963	1964
Attendances	183	108
Number of Individual children attending	163	84

Doctor's Clinics

These clinics are held weekly at the Public Health Department, Town Hall, and fortnightly at 29 Barford Avenue, when a doctor is in attendance for specialist consultation. The majority of the special examinations occur at these clinics.

The Handicapped Pupil

Much emphasis is often given to providing for the needs of the handicapped child, although only a small proportion of children require special provision within the educational system. A decision that special provision is needed is only taken after a usually long period of observation of the child's attempt to overcome his disability in the environment of his home and possibly in an ordinary school. The decision is a result of the opinions exchanged between the general practitioner, hospital consultant, psychologist, local authority staff and parents.

Category	Attending Boarding Special Schools.	Attending a small private school under arrangements made by the Authority	Receiving education at home under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944	Attending Unit for partially hearing children, at Kings- brook School	Under hospital care
Blind	3	-	1	-	1
Partially sighted ...	1	-	-	-	-
Deaf	4	-	1	4	-
Partially deaf ...	1	-	-	3	-
Delicate	13	3	-	-	-
Maladjusted ...	9	1	1	-	-
Physically handicapped	4	-	1	-	1
Speech defects ...	2	1	-	-	-

Usually the needs of the handicapped child are met within a reasonable space of time. This is unfortunately the exception in the case of the educationally sub-normal child who needs special educational treatment and facilities. The position has been greatly eased by the opening of the Grange Special School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils at Kempston. This school is shared with the County children. During the year, 114 children were examined from Borough schools, including private schools, for a disability of the mind and the following table sets out the resulting diagnosis and recommendation.

Educationally subnormal	51
Maladjusted	44
Unsuitable for education at school	7
No disability of mind	12

The education of the backward child is of great importance since the earlier one detects the inability to learn properly, the more quickly can remedial measures be instituted for the benefit of the child and the community. To this end, head teachers are requested to submit annually a list of names of children who in their opinion are not progressing satisfactorily. This "screen" enables each of these children to be followed up by the School Medical Officer whose function is to determine how best the child may be helped in school.

The 114 children referred to above were examined at the request of:-

Head Teacher	74
Family Doctor	5
Parent	6
Speech Therapist	1
Borough Education Officer	2
School Medical Officer	6
Health Visitor	8
Probation Officer	1
School Welfare Officer	11
	114

5 children for whom this treatment seemed best, received education at a private school at the Local Authority's expense.

At the end of the year 8 children were resident at St. Margaret's School, Great Gaddsdon (Residential Educationally Subnormal School) and 32 attended the Grange Day Special School at Kempston.

Treatment in Convalescent Homes and Other Institutions

Children who suffer more or less indefinite forms of ill-health are sent to convalescent homes at the expense of the Local Authority for usually a few weeks, and often benefit greatly from such treatment. Three children were sent away on account of unsatisfactory home conditions for a period of three weeks.

Enuresis

Many children come to the notice of the School Medical Officer as suffering from nocturnal enuresis or bed wetting. This either presents as a failure to achieve bladder control from infancy or arises soon after starting school; occasionally it is due to an underlying physical condition. Many present methods of cure are empirical and some are attended with success.

The advent of the enuresis alarm or buzzer, an electrical device which wakes the child up with its noise immediately he passes a small quantity of urine, has however, revolutionised treatment in that its use is attended with a relatively high success rate.

The Health Department has twelve such alarms in constant use and co-operates with the hospital in helping to assist Borough children over the age of six who are affected by this problem. A relatively short waiting list exists for this device.

Child Guidance Clinic

The Child Guidance Clinic exists to assist those children and their parents who exhibit some of the many factors of mental disturbance.

It should be recognised that the foundations laid during the early years of a child's development play a considerable part in the effects resulting from the stresses which may arise in the adult, with a consequent reaction on the mental health of the next generation.

Deep laid anxiety in early life is often driven underground only to reveal itself later at times of stress e.g. adolescence etc. Often the first sign of stress of the school child is shown in its failure to make adequate progress with work. While this may be due to educational subnormality, it can also be due to instability. Similarly, behaviour problems and management problems are often the symptoms of a stressed child.

Children with behaviour or other problems are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer via the parent, head teacher, general practitioner or other source, and are usually dealt with at the doctor's clinics. Cases in need of more specialised help are referred

to the Child Guidance Clinic under Dr. Norman Jones, Child Guidance Psychiatrist. Of those children referred to the Child Guidance Clinic details are given in the report of the Principal School Medical Officer. One child received treatment during the year at the hostel for mal-adjusted children at "Heathwood", Leighton Buzzard and nine at other institutions. One child received home tuition for this condition.

VII. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year, 225children of school age were notified as suffering from measles while only 16 cases of scarlet fever occurred. There were no cases of diphtheria or acute anterior poliomyelitis.

While this state of affairs is very satisfactory it does mean that we must be even more alert to the hazard of thinking that these dangers are past history and allowing immunity levels to wane. Only by ensuring that all children receive diphtheria and poliomyelitis vaccination can our present success be maintained.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is available to all children of 13 years of age. A = School Children's Scheme (i.e. up to 14 years and 14 years and upwards if still at school); B = Students. The following table shows the work carried out during the year.

Initial Heaf Test						B.C.G. Vaccination		Referred to Chest Clinic					
No. tested		No. found to be positive and referred to Chest Clinic		No. found to be negative		No. vaccinated		No evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis		Failed to attend for X-ray examination		To be kept under observation at Chest Clinic	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
993	3	138	-	816	2	813	2	132	-	3	-	3	-

The differences in the figures are accounted for by absence from school.

Positive cases are referred to the Bedford General Hospital for a chest X-ray examination and negative cases receive protection with the B.C.G. vaccine.

Tuberculin Testing

Tuberculin testing is carried out in an effort to control tuberculosis. Normally a child will give a negative reaction to the tuberculin or skin test. When this occurs the B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is given which confers protection to the child.

If a child should give a positive reaction it implies that there has been contact with an infectious case of tuberculosis and a likely source of this infection is among the adults who live in or frequently visit the child's home. It should be noted that a positive result implies contact and not that the child necessarily has tuberculosis.

The child is referred to the Chest Clinic, as are those adults who have been in contact with the child at home.

The whole purpose of the scheme is, therefore, to ascertain and secure treatment for active cases of tuberculosis at the earliest possible moment.

Consent given	1040
Consent not given	140*

* Of this number 52 had either been tested previously, received B.C.G. vaccination, or were under observation at the Chest Clinic.

Number of children tested	852
Number found to be negative	822
Number found to be positive	30
Absent from school at time of test	150
Left district	38

VIII CLINICS

Location of Clinic	Time of Session	Work Carried Out
own Hall:	Friday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.	Consultations by School Medical Officer.
ion Street:	Tuesdays and Wednesdays in term time, 9-9.30 a.m. Six sessions weekly. As required. As required. As required. Monday morning and afternoon. Thursday morning and afternoon.	Treatment of minor ailments by school nurse. Treatment by School Dental Officer. Diphtheria Immunisation. Poliomyelitis Vaccination. B.C.G. Vaccination. Speech Therapy.
ford Avenue	Tuesdays and Thursdays in term time, 9-9.30 a.m. Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. Fortnightly As required. As required. As required. Tuesday morning and Friday afternoon.	Treatment of minor ailments by school nurse. Consultations by School Medical Officer. Diphtheria Immunisation. Poliomyelitis Vaccination. B.C.G. Vaccination. Speech Therapy
oe	Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday afternoon and Friday morning.	Audiometrician. Speech Therapy

IX. STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE I - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAIN
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY
AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

(A) Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth) (1)	No. of Pupils who have received a full Medical Examination (2)	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfact
		(3)	(4)
1960 and later ...	215	215	-
1959 ...	877	872	5
1958 ...	120	120	-
1957 ...	43	43	-
1956 ...	14	14	-
1955 ...	3	3	-
1954 ...	64	64	-
1953 ...	518	517	1
1952 ...	233	233	-
1951 ...	3	3	-
1950 ...	425	425	-
1949 and earlier ...	7	7	-
Totals ...	2,522	2,516	6

Col. (3) total as a
percentage of Col.
(2) total.....

99.76 %

Col. (4) total as a
percentage of Col.
(2) total.....

.24%

(B) Other Inspections

	1962	1963	1964
Number of Special Inspections	187	259	299
Number of Re-inspections ...	362	305	384
Totals ...	549	564	683

(C) Pupils Found to Require Treatment

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Disease and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Group Inspected by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions recorded in Table III.	Total individual pupils
0 and later ...	-	3	3
9 ...	11	28	38
8 ...	10	28	31
7 ...	4	7	9
6 ...	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-
4 ...	5	3	7
3 ...	8	12	18
2 ...	13	4	16
1 ...	-	-	-
0 ...	-	-	-
9 and earlier ...	31	19	47
Totals ...	82	104	169

TABLE II - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

	1962	1963	1964
Total number of individual examinations in schools by school nurses ...	22,991	21,628	17,283
Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	126	109	99
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	-	-	-
Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	-	-	-

TABLE III - NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING 1964.

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	
Skin	2	24	8	7	2	16	12	47	2
Eyes —									
(a) Vision ...	25	64	31	35	26	56	82	155	12
(b) Squint ...	11	29	-	2	-	7	11	38	2
(c) Other	1	6	1	2	-	4	2	12	5
Ears —									
(a) Hearing ...	29	41	3	2	5	7	37	50	9
(b) Otitis Media...	2	23	1	4	-	7	3	34	-
(c) Other	-	3	-	1	1	3	1	7	2
Nose and Throat ...	2	79	-	3	1	17	3	99	1
Speech	7	38	1	4	-	5	8	47	19
Lymphatic Glands	-	18	-	-	1	5	1	23	-
Heart	1	50	-	4	1	10	2	64	-
Lungs	-	41	-	5	-	23	-	69	2
Developmental —									
(a) Hernia ...	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	5	-
(b) Other	2	33	-	3	1	15	3	51	1
Orthopaedic —									
(a) Posture ...	-	35	2	3	1	1	3	39	2
(b) Feet	2	73	1	3	1	15	4	91	3
(c) Other	1	30	-	3	1	10	2	43	2
Nervous System —									
(a) Epilepsy ...	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
(b) Other	-	10	1	3	2	4	3	17	1
Psychological —									
(a) Development	1	32	1	-	-	8	2	40	84
(b) Stability ...	4	33	-	1	2	7	6	41	70
Abdomen	-	64	-	-	-	1	-	65	-
Other	1	16	-	9	-	4	1	29	44

T = Treatment O = Observation

TABLE IV - TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Eye Disease, Defective Vision and Squint

	No. of cases dealt with by the Authority		
	1962	1963	1964
external and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint.	25	26	7
errors of refraction (including squint)	302	330	281
Totals	327	356	288
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ...	117	108	87

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	No. of cases known to have been dealt with		
	1962	1963	1964
Received operative treatment - for diseases of the ear ...	-	-	-
for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	236	187	82
for other nose and throat conditions	-	-	-
Received other forms of treatment	-	-	-
Totals	236	187	82

Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	1962	1963	1964
Number of pupils known to have been treated at clinics or out-patient departments	41	42	17

Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness, for which see Table II)

	No. of cases treated or under treatment during the year by the Authority		
	1962	1963	1964
Ringworm —			
(a) Scalp	-	-	-
(b) Body	-	-	-
Scabies	27	14	-
Impetigo	31	22	3
Other Skin diseases ...	7	3	9
TOTAL	65	39	12

Speech Therapy

	No. of cases treated by the Authority		
	1962	1963	1964
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists ...	33	109	106

Other Treatment Given

	1962	1963	1964
Pupils with minor ailments	145	163	84

TABLE V — DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Dental and Orthodontic work

Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officer :-

i. At periodic Inspections	...	...	3,707
iii. At Specials	...	...	507
Total	...	...	4,214

Number found to require treatment	...	...	2,445
Number offered treatment	...	...	2,370
Number actually treated	...	...	931

Dental work (other than Orthodontics)

Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment,
excluding those recorded at (c)i. below ... 2,289 + 638*

Half days devoted to :-

i. Periodic (School) Inspections	...	...	40
ii. Treatment	...	...	466
Total	...	...	506

Fillings :

i. Permanent Teeth	...	...	1,341
ii. Temporary Teeth	...	...	258
Total	...	...	1,599

Number of Teeth Filled :

i. Permanent Teeth	...	...	1,101 + 294*
ii. Temporary Teeth	...	...	248 + 408*
Total	...	...	1,349 + 702*

Extractions :

i. Permanent Teeth	...	...	408
ii. Temporary Teeth	...	...	1,120 + 19*
Total	...	...	1,528 + 19*

Number of General Anaesthetics given for extractions ... 507

Number of half days devoted to the administration of general anaesthetics by:

a. Dentists	...	...	—
b. Medical Practitioners	...	...	53
Total	...	...	53

Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth... 7 + 1
cap split

Other operations :

i. Crowns	...	...	1
ii. Inlays	...	...	—
iii. Other Treatment	...	...	—
Total	...	...	1

Orthodontics :

i. Number of attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment	...	...	45
ii. Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment	...	...	2
iii. Cases commenced during the year	...	...	22
iv. Cases brought forward from the previous year	...	...	1
v. Cases completed during the year	...	...	15
vi. Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	4
vii. Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	...	...	—
viii. Number of removal appliances fitted	...	...	1
ix. Number of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	—
x. Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontics	...	...	12

Indicates work undertaken by Dental Auxillary for January - September inclusive.

TABLE VI. SCHOOL MILK AND MEALS

(Figures supplied by Education Officer)

RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

	Milk		Meals		
Date of Return	No. receiving milk	Percentage receiving milk	No. receiving meals	No. (included in previous column) receiving meals free of charge.	Percentage receiving meals
October, 1964.	7,181	84	5,623	292	65
September, 1963 (for comparison)	6,914	84.4	5,125	259	62.59